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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	SAYEM RAZA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1122829
Center	ONLINE	Date	29/8/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri - Annadata Aay Sansankshan Abhiyaan (PM-AASHA) is a scheme to improve upon the current procurement policies and ensure fair remuneration to the farmers.

Major components

↳ Price Deficiency Payment - farmers can sell in open market and government will provide the deficient amount if prices are lower than the MSP offered by government.

↳ Government procurement - through FCI and other agencies such as Small Farmer's Agriculture consortium (SFAC) at Minimum Support Price. (MSP).

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Concerns

↳ Price deficiency payments make the markets distortive and put burden on the government

↳ A similar scheme "Bhavantar" failed in Madhya Pradesh as traders cartelised to suppress the prices.

↳ Procurement on MSP will further increase the distortion issue of agri-markets in India.

Way forward

1) Resort to income support as much as possible - they have least distortive effects

2) Shanta Kumar committee recommendation on government procurements should be implemented

3) APMC reforms are required

Therefore, PM-AASHA scheme should be supplemented with structural reforms.

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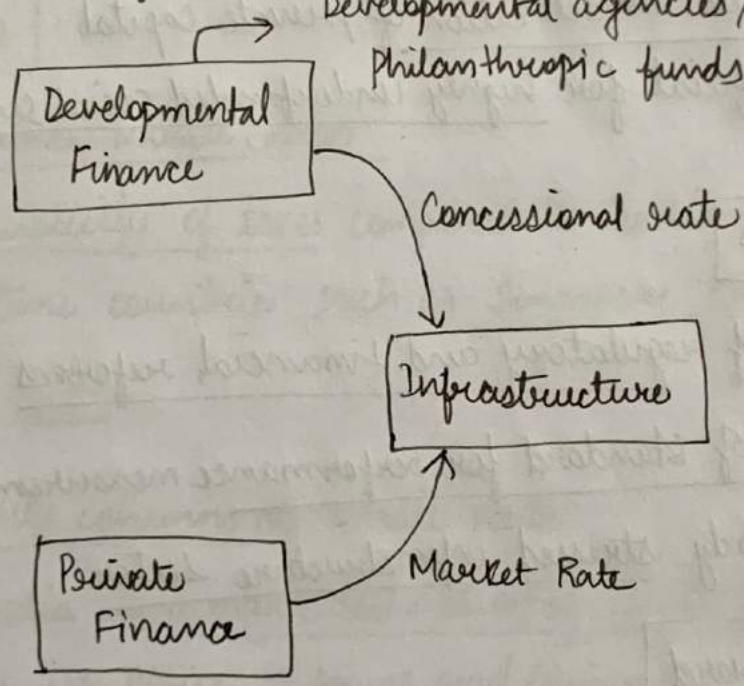
2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance refers to the use of developmental finance (from developmental agencies) to mobilize private finance.



Blending of Developmental and Private finance to fund infrastructure development

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Benefits

1) For private investors
   ↳ Reduces the risk of investment
   ↳ Increases investor confidence

2) For infrastructure development
   ↳ Easier mobilization of private capital
   ↳ Beneficial for highly underfunded social sector

Challenges

1) Lack of regulatory and financial reforms
2) Lack of standard for performance measurement
3) Already stressed infrastructure sector

Way Forward

1) A national policy for blended finance
2) Regulatory measures for infrastructure projects

Therefore, through appropriate reforms, blended finance can play a positive role in India.

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3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.
(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has 7,500 km of coastline with 90% of trade by volume and 70% by value through ports. In this context, it is extremely important to revive and revamp dry ports in India.

Challenges

1) Resource mobilization

2) Multiplicity of taxes compared to leading maritime countries such as Singapore, China and UK

3) Security concerns at small ports

↳ India is a major destination of opiate trade as per UN Office on Drugs and Crime

↳ India lies between golden triangle (Myanmar, Laos and Thailand) and golden crescent of drug trade (Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan)

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4) Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture has noted the lack of inter-agency coordination

5) Ecological concerns
- → Coastal erosion
- → Dredging
- → Impact on marine life

Corrective measures

1) Effective implementation of Sagarmala project on the lines of Gati Shakti

2) Coastal community development

3) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

4) Enhancing coast guard capability and mobilization

Therefore, a sustainable port development can boost India's EXIM trade to a great extent.

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4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers to the agricultural practice of growing ~~one~~ same crop in a land every cycle. India has been suffering from monculture due to excessive cultivation of a few crops such as rice, wheat and sugarcane.

Threats of monoculture

1) Food security

Same crop → Evolution of pests / diseases → Wipe out major produce in case of epidemic → Creates Threat to "Food Security"

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2) Sustainability

↳ Deteriorates soil health

↳ Excessive use of ground water (Wheat, rice, sugarcane are water guzzling crops)

↳ Overproduction leads to suppression of prices

↳ GHG emission ⇒ Rice cultivation is a major contributor to GHG emission in India

Way Forward

↳ Crop diversification

↳ Scientific cropping

↳ Crop rotation

↳ Correct use of fertilizers

↳ Microirrigation for water conservation

Therefore, monoculture needs to be eliminated in India for ensuring food security and sustainable agriculture.

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5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. **(150 words) 10**

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single-use Plastics (SUP) are plastic based commodities that are used once and thrown away and does not get into recycling process.

Examples of SUP are - plastic straws, lids, packaging, etc.

Impacts

1) On health

↳ SUP don't get recycled and over time release toxic gases

↳ SUP if end up in water bodies can turn into microplastics ⇒ These microplastics can get into blood vessels causing major harm

⇒ Microplastics in blood samples have been recently found in Netherlands

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2) Environment

↳ Blocks drainages
↳ Affects animals
↳ End up as marine litter harming marine biodiversity

Government Initiatives

1) Complete ban on SUP with low utility from June 2022

2) Minimum prescribed thickness for plastics to be 70 μm and to be raised to 120 microns by Dec 2022

3) Mandatory packaging of sugar in jute bags

Therefore, government initiatives are positive regarding SUP. At the same time behavioural changes in people are needed to eradicate the problem.

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6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**
आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has raised a local volunteer force for disaster management and disaster risk reduction.

Need for Apada Mitra

1) lack of local awareness regarding disaster management
2) Scarcity of resources
3) Need for quick response during disasters
   ⇒ Requires a decentralised approach
4) National Disaster Management Plan (2016) and PM 10 point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction focus on improving local participation.

Significance

1) Will create a trained human resource at local level

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2) local and indigenous knowledge can be effectively combined with modern disaster management techniques

3) Will create a trickle down effect in educating common people regarding disaster management

Therefore Apada Mitra can be a game changer in India's disaster management and fulfil its obligations under the Sendai Framework.

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7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10
विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone wolf attacks refer to attacks by a person who is not backed by any organization. Such attacks have happend quite recently in the United States where a lone gunman did shooting in a school.

Challenges

1) There is no organised form of such attacks
↳ Security agencies can only capture the attacker

2) In absence of any organizational form, it is difficult to prevent such attacks

3) Many of these lone wolf attackers are ordinary citizens suffering mental health issues

4) The attackers live among common people and have no identifiable markers to distinguish them.

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Role of internet

1) Access to combat information

2) Dark web provides access to weapons which may not be available in regular markets

3) Organisations can use internet to radicalise individuals through propaganda, who then act in individual capacity.

Way Forward

1) Strict monitoring of internet propaganda
⇒ Needs collaboration of Security agencies, Social media platforms and vigilant citizens

2) Crackdown on black market on dark web

3) De-radicalization through counselling

4) Focus on mental health

Therefore, a multi-dimensional approach is required to deal with the security threat of lone wolf attacks.

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8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Military structures and processes in India have been carrying colonial legacy since decades. After the recommendations of several defense reform committees, many reform measures are being taken.

Inefficiencies present

1) Lack of structure to counter emerging challenges in Indo-Pacific

2) Inadequate equipments

3) High reliance on imports

4) Lack of resources to engage in new forms of warfare - cyberwarfare, space warfare

5) Less focus on R&D capabilities

6) No uniform border management policy

7) Not adequate to counter multiple threats on borders - China and Pakistan.

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Reforms Introduced

1) Office of Chief of Defense Staff (CDS)

2) Integrated Theatre Commands (ITC)

3) Integrated Battle Groups (IBG)

4) Agnipath Scheme - to increase tooth to tail ratio

5) Improve self reliance in defense manufacturing
   ↳ Technology Development Fund
   ↳ Negative list for defense imports

Therefore, a slew of defense reforms are being undertaken to address the inefficiencies in the army structures and processes.

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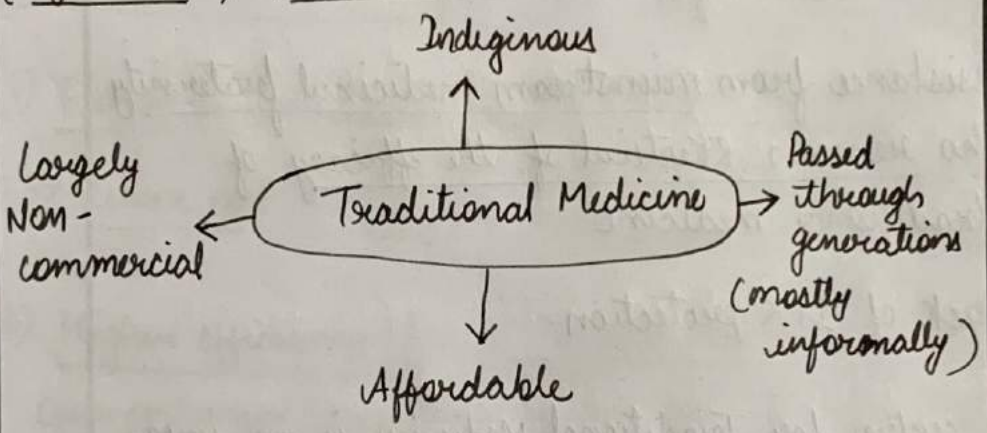
9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional medicine refers to medicinal knowledge, practices and skills existing in indigenous local cultures and passed down through generations. (Ayurveda, Greek medicine, Naturopathy, etc.)



Advantages

1) Can be better suited to local needs given its indigenous nature

2) Usually have no adverse effects

3) Affordable for economically backward groups

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4) Indigenous Knowledge can provide solution to many problems which remain unresolved by mainstream medicine

Challenges

1) Lack of resources
   ↳ Institutes
   ↳ Research facilities

2) Resistance from mainstream medicinal fraternity who remain skeptical of the efficacy of traditional medicine

3) Lack of IPR protection.

WHO centre for Traditional Medicine is an important step as it will
   ↳ Help generate more awareness
   ↳ promote research in traditional medicines
   ↳ Create a repository of various indigenous medicinal knowledge

Therefore, traditional medicine can contribute to development of various therapies and cures.

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10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano Urea is a version of Urea fertilizer whose particle size is in the range of nanometers. It has been developed by IFFCO.

Benefits of nano Urea

1) Economic - Cheaper than conventional urea
↳ lower cost ⇒ Higher income for farmers

2) Higher efficiency (~80%) compared to conventional urea (~50%)
⇒ Better yield

3) Low wastage ⇒ Environmental Benefits
↳ less leaching
↳ lesser run off from farms

4) More nutritional value in crops due to higher efficiency

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Concerns

1) Long term effects are still unknown
2) Though tested for bio-safety, many latent side effects can be discovered later

Way Forward

1) Longer field trials required
2) More research on ~~to~~ impact on human health and environment

Therefore, prudent approach should be adopted in commercialising nano urea. With high approach, it has the potential to transform agriculture sector.

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11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Crude oil is naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum oil used to make petroleum based fuels. India has a huge reliance on import for crude oil which is the most imported commodity by value.

Due to distribution of crude oil only in a few regions of the world, the prices remain volatile creating a domino effect in India's domestic economy.

Domino effect of high crude oil prices

Effects of rise in crude oil prices

↳ Rise in import bill ⇒ every $1 increase in crud oil prices result in Rs. 10,700 crore increase in annual import bill

↳ Rise in fuel prices in domestic market

⇒ Fuel prices are now deregulated and respond quickly to changes in international market

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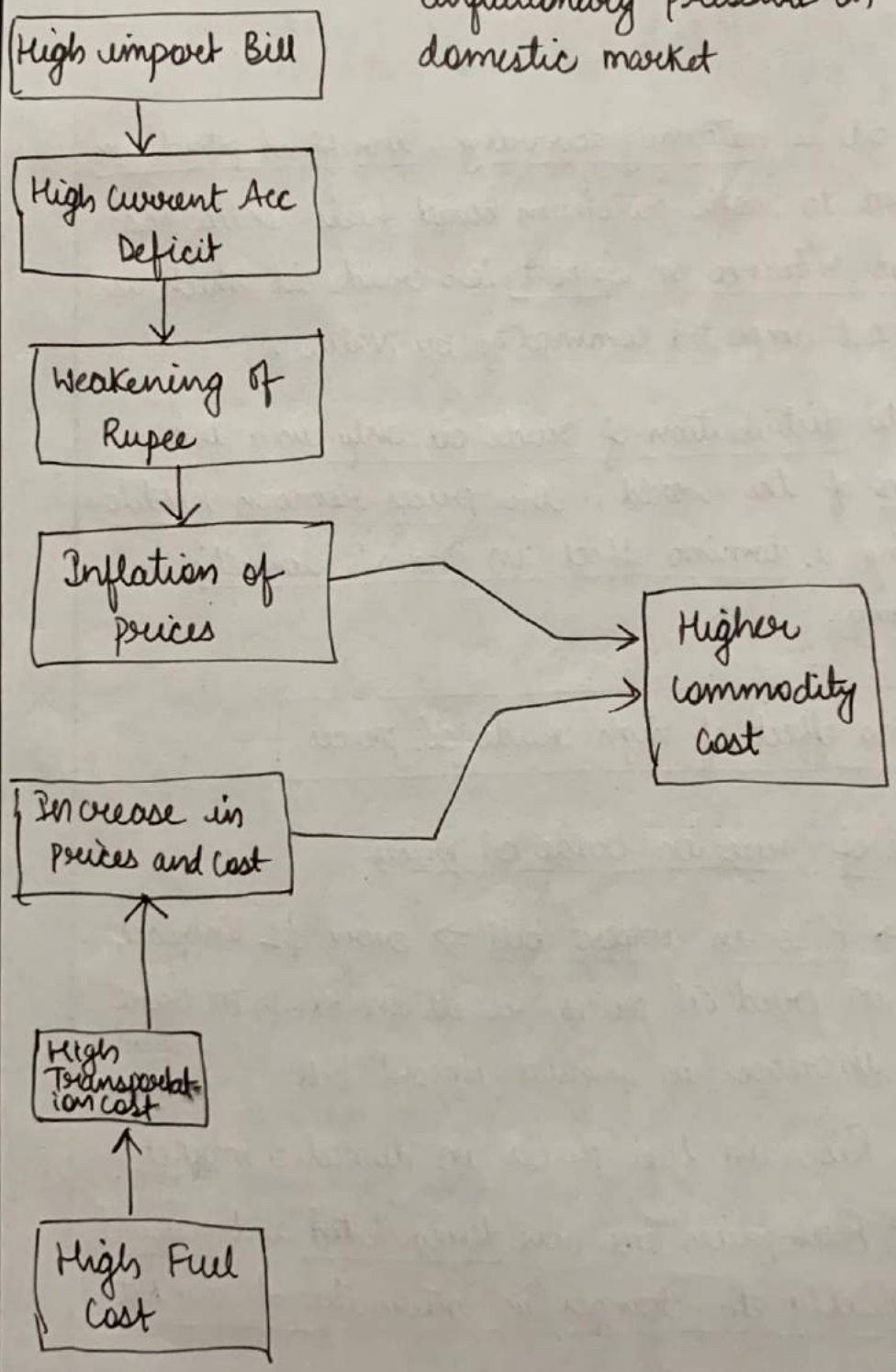
Domino effect – higher crude prices put inflationary pressure on domestic market



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Reform measures

1) Diversify the sources of import
   ⇒ ONGC Videsh should invest overseas to secure India's oil interests

2) Invest on alternative energy resources
   ↳ Boost investment in renewable resources
   ⇒ Schemes such as PM-KUSUM can be extended to other sectors which are energy intensive
   ↳ Promote Electric Vehicles
   ↳ Adoption of biofuels

3) Behavioural changes
   ↳ Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
   ↳ Prevent energy wastage

Therefore, the domino effect of crude oil can be controlled through strategic reforms.

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12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Operating ratio is defined as the amount of money spent to earn one rupee of revenue. Railways has currently the worst operating ratio among all government enterprises.

High OR in Railways

↳ Various estimates have pegged the railway OR at around 97 - 98%.

↳ CAG Report notes that the true estimate will be around 115% if pensions are factored in ⇒ Railway is spending Rs. 115 to earn Rs. 100

↳ Revenue surplus have constantly declined over past few decades (CAG report)

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Reasons for high OR

1) Cross subsidization of passanger trains

⇒ Revenue from freight service subsidises the passanger train services

2) Over-reliance on coal transportation

↳ Coal contributes about 90% to the freight revenue

↳ Any major shift in energy source will have an extremely adverse impact on railways

3) Outdated infrastructure

↳ Lack of private investment in railways

↳ Budgetary support and debt is not enough for infrastructure modernization

4) Safety issues - repeated railway accidents

5) low quality of service, delays in operation

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Government initiatives

1) Dedicated Freight corridors (DFC) to create a world class freight service

2) National Rail Plan
↳ Aims to reduce overall cost by 30%
↳ To increase modal share of railways upto 45%

3) Vision 2024
↳ 100% electrification
↳ Multi tracking of congested routes
↳ upgradation of speed
↳ Removal of level crossings

4) Promote privatization
↳ Tejas Express by IRCTC is a quasi-privatization

Therefore, railways have been suffering from high operating ratio and with right implementation of government initiatives, it can become a profitable enterprise

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13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.
(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Micro Food Processing Sector refers to micro enterprises involved in food processing and value-addition of agricultural products. India has a large potential of MFPS because of small localised food production culture.

Significance of MFPE

1) Promote many local specialities that remain under appreciated due to backwardness
⇒ Saffron of Kashmir, Makhana in Bihar, etc.

2) Potential to generate huge employment at local level ⇒ Reduces need for migration

3) Promotes indigenous innovation in food industry

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4) Create opportunities for local farmers
↳ Promote crop diversification
↳ Better prices for farmers

5) Micro Food Processing industry has high export potential

Government Initiatives

1) PM- ~~Micro~~ Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises

↳ Holistic scheme to develop micro food processing industry covering all aspects from input to marketing of products

↳ NAFED has implemented One District One Product scheme ⇒ Selects a speciality from each district to promote it

2) Mega Food Parks - provide plug and play services to micro food processing units.

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Challenges faced

1) Technological backwardness
2) Low capital, not scalable
3) Informal credit
4) Compliance with labour laws

More reforms required

1) Ease of credit
2) Ease of regulations
3) Incentivise adoption of new technology
4) Subsidised electricity

Therefore, with right reforms, MFPE can be a significant contributor to economic growth of the country.

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14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to World Inequality Report 2022 by the World Inequality Lab, India is one of the most unequal countries in the world with richest 1% population holding more than 20% of national wealth.

This inequality persists despite constitutional mandate and various programmes of successive governments since several decades.

Reasons for inequality

1) Historical reasons

↳ Traditional inequality of caste system continues to exist in various forms

↳ A strong caste and class overlap exists in the upper and lower strata of society

↳ Many historically marginalised communities never got the benefit of affirmative action (Justice Rohini Commission Report)

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2) Gender discrimination

↳ Deeply entrenched patriarchal norms

→ Low female participation in work (LFPR = 25%)

→ Poor Health ⇒ 56% women are anaemic (NFHS-5)

3) Failed land reforms ⇒ A huge population has remained landless while few large landowners could evade reforms through legal loopholes or Benami transfers

4) Overcrowding of agriculture ⇒ This is due to very low employment intensity of industries

↳ Disguised ~~empl~~ unemployment exists in agriculture

5) Lack of focus on human capital

↳ Government spending is very low compared to developed countries

→ Health - 2% of GDP

→ Eduction - 3% of GDP

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15. Stating the f
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किसी अर्थव्यवस्था

Reforms required

1) Economic reforms

↳ Reforms in agriculture ⇒ Improve farmer's income

↳ Land reforms

↳ Support MSMEs which can generate more employment

2) Social reforms

↳ Reforms in patriarchal norms

↳ Focus of women's education and health

↳ Better participation in work

↳ Emphasise children's health and education

3) Policy reforms

↳ Healthcare spending ⇒ 6% of GDP

↳ Education spending ⇒ 5% of GDP

Therefore, inequality exists in India due to a combination of structural and historical reasons. They need to be addressed on economic, social and policy front.

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15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. **(250 words) 15**
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

Unemployment stood at 7-9% in India in December 2021. Current crisis of employment demands a thorough review of factors affecting employment and measures needed to improve.

Long term determinants of employment

1) Prosperity of industry

↳ Industrial growth is extremely crucial

↳ labour intensive sector such as manufacturing needs good growth (growth in manufacturing has remained stagnant in India since almost a decade)

2) Ease of compliance

↳ Makes it easier for firms to formally hire more labour

↳ Complicated labour laws in India hurt the MSMEs most

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3) Skilled labour

↳ Formally skilled labour get jobs easier and has better job security

↳ Only 5% of India's workforce is currently formally skilled
  ↳ In the US ⇒ 58%
  ↳ Japan ⇒ 80%
  ↳ S. Korea ⇒ 95%

↳ Low employability of graduates
  ⇒ Only 46% graduates are employable (Skills India Report 2021)

4) Development of agriculture

↳ Move the surplus labour from agriculture to industry ⇒ Removes disguised unemployment
  ⇒ More workforce available in industry

↳ Prosperous agriculture ⇒ Prosperous rural India ⇒ Better education and skilling of children ⇒ More employability

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Improvement measures required

1) Promotion of MSMEs

↳ Highest employment generator outside agriculture (11 crore)

↳ Rural led industrialization ⇒ Will facilitate smoother movement from agriculture to industry

2) Invest on human capital

↳ More focus on primary education

↳ Convergence of various skill development programs to make them effective

3) Invest on women's education and health

↳ To increase women LFPR from current 30% to at least 45%.

It is extremely crucial for India to resolve its employment crisis before the window of demographic dividend closes.

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16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) refers to proactive strategy of disaster management which seeks to identify and minimise various risks associated with disasters through preparedness and adaptation processes.

Stakeholder engagement for DRR

It has become very important to identify and engage various stakeholders for DRR.

↳ Sendai Framework for DRR emphasises on involving local community

↳ National Disaster Management Plan (2016) envisages building capacity at various levels for effective DRR. Inter-agency coordination is a major focus.

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↳ PM's 10 point agenda on DRR talks of developing community awareness as well as women leadership

↳ Apada Mitra volunteer force prepared by NDMA seeks to raise local volunteer force and through them educate wider community

↳ Various NDMA guidelines have emphasised on adoption of disaster management policies by all sectors

⇒ PM's 10 point agenda asks everyone from household and small enterprise to MNCs to generate awareness and adopt DRR principles

↳ Disaster Management Act, 2006 has been a game changer in this regarding by bringing stakholders from all three tiers of government in a single DM policy framework.

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17. Provide an a
Also, discuss
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भारत में मौजूद

Need for improvement

1) Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction through awareness

2) Regulation and enforcement of guidelines

3) Financial mechanism to deal with the issues of rebuilding and rehabilitation

4) Promoting technology to engage various stakeholders such as through mobile applications

Therefore, stakeholder engagement has become a crucial aspect of disaster risk reduction and with some improvements it can be a very effective model of disaster management.

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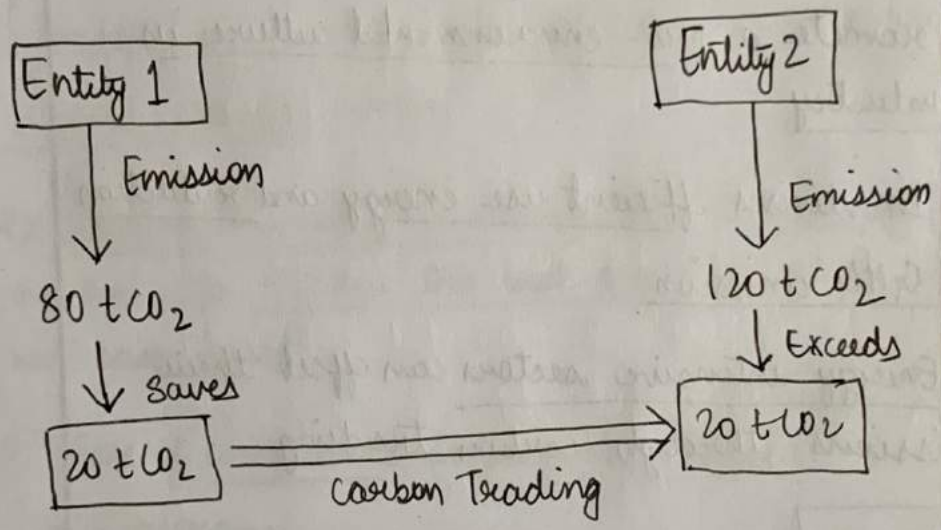
17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Carbon trading refers to trading of emission rights provided to each entity under an emission control mechanism. The idea was adopted under the Kyoto protocol of UN Framework for Climate change convention (UNFCCC)



Carbon trading in India

↳ India has mechanism for energy trading to reduce emissions ⇒ Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT Mechanism)

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↳ Difficult something

↳ PAT is a market based mechanism under which Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) provides Energy Saving Certificates which are then traded on India Energy Exchange (IEX)

↳ Energy Conservation Act is also being amended to creater a wider carbon market in India.

Need for a carbon market

↳ Promote a pro-environmental culture in industry

↳ Incentivises efficient use energy and reduction of GHG emission

↳ Energy intensive sectors can offset their emissions through carbon trading

Challenges

↳ Political interferance can distort the process
⇒ EU ETS mechanism has been suffering from this problem

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↳ Difficult to develop a mechanism of trade in something having no intrinsic value

⇒ Need to create scarcity of carbon through strict regulations

↳ Emission measurement and accounting is a challenge

Way Forward

1) Need for a wider carbon market in India beyond energy sector

2) State of the art measurement and accounting method ⇒ EU has the best practices which we can adopt.

3) Ease of compliance to prevent political interferance

4) Adoption of environmental ethics by all sectors

⇒ Carbon trade should be used as a means and not an end in itself.

Hence, with right implementation, carbon trade can be very effective in curbing GHG emissions.

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External P
↳ India

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking has become a huge menace in India in recent times. World Drug Report 2022 by UN Office on Drugs and Crime notes that India is one of the world's single largest opiate markets in terms of users.

Factors driving drug problem → Internal Factors

1) Rising consumption culture
   ↳ Due to mental health issues
   ↳ To cope up with stressful modern life
   ↳ Breakdown of traditional values and kinship relations

2) Technology aid
   ↳ Internet banking, cryptocurrencies, dark web has made transaction easier
   ↳ Created innovative ways of money laundering

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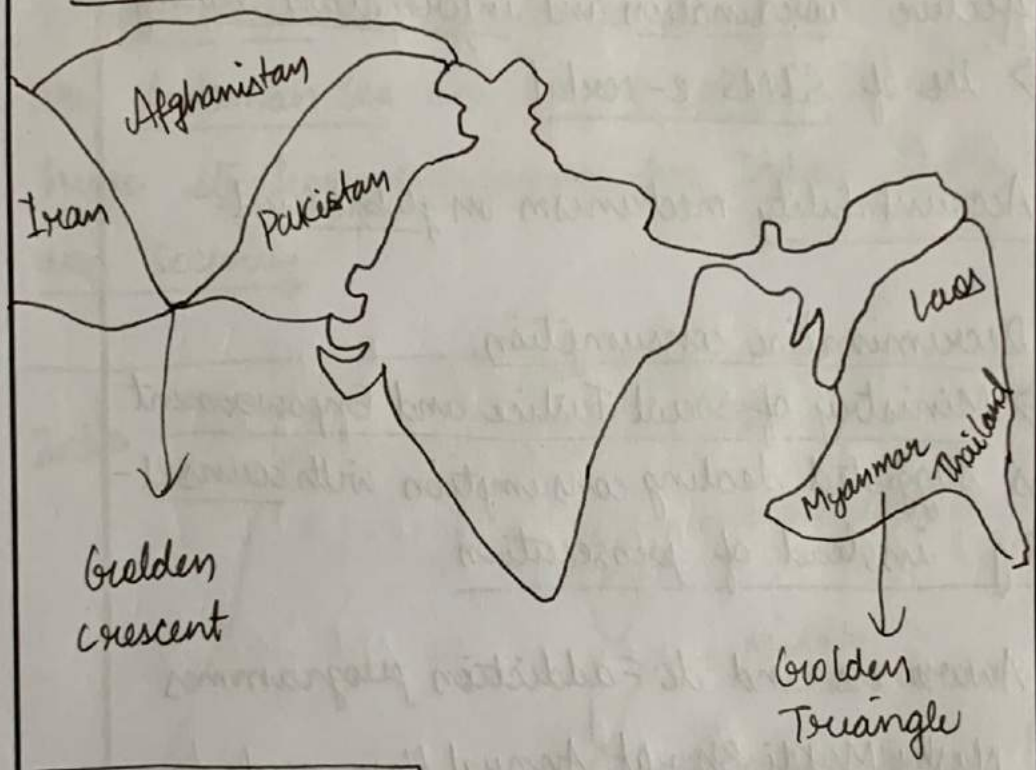
External Factors

↳ India lying between "Golden Crescent" and "Golden Triangle" ⇒ Makes India a destination as well as transit hub for hashish and heroin.



Security challenges

↳ compromise of maritime security due to infestation of narco-terrorism

↳ Generates corruption in the system creating security vulnerabilities

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↳ Narco-money is a major source of funding for terrorist groups

Way Forward

1) Effective coordination and information sharing
⇒ Use of SIMS e-portal

2) Accountability mechanism on global level

3) Decriminalise consumption
⇒ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has suggested dealing consumption with counselling instead of prosecution

4) Awareness and de-addiction programmes
⇒ Nasha Mukti Bharat Annual Plan needs to be revived

Therefore, drug trafficking pose a major threat to security of the country and needs to be effectively countered.

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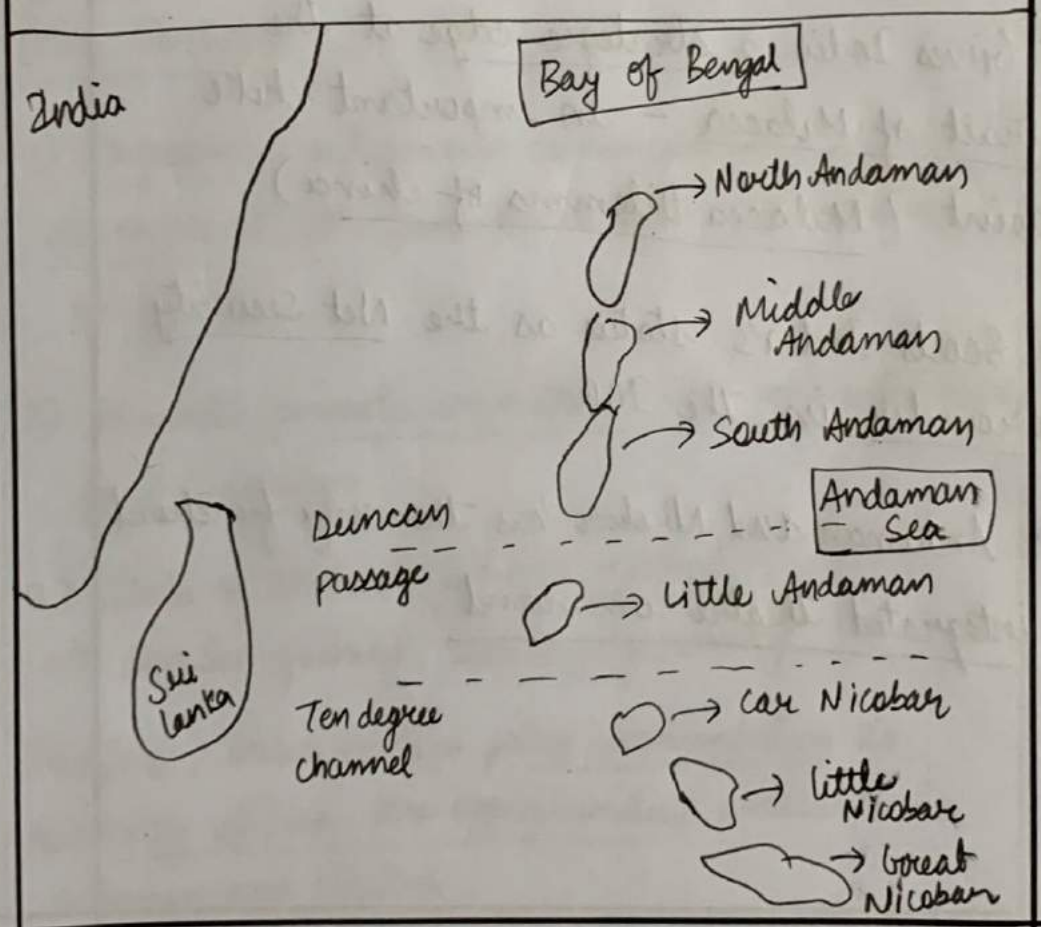
19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Andaman and Nicobar is an archipelago consisting of 265 islands, situated at the junction of the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal. It has huge strategic significance for India's trade and security.



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Historical re
↳ Lack of

Strategic importance

1) Trade

↳ 70% of India's trade by value and 90% by volume goes through sea

↳ 90% of India's oil trade is through the Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

2) Security

↳ Gives India a strategic edge at the Strait of Malacca – an important choke point (Malacca Dilemma of China)

↳ Boosts India's status as the Net Security provider in the IOR

↳ Andaman and Nicobar has the only functional integrated theatre command

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Historical neglect

↳ Lack of development of indigenous community due to the attitude of "masterly inactivity"

⇒ The policy promotes isolationism with regards to the indigenous people

↳ Human Development Indicators are very poor due to "~~benign~~ benign neglect"

↳ Lack of investment in infrastructure

Way Forward

1) Empower indigenous communities to self development ⇒ Development with preservation of culture

2) Promote private investment in infrastructure and tourism

3) State of the art fishing methods
⇒ Deep Sea fishing, Sea cage farming

Therefore, India needs a policy reorientation to effectively utilise the opportunities available in Andaman and Nicobar.

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20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2206)

Name of Candidate	SAYEM RAZA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1122829
Center	ONLINE	Date	26/06/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The arts of Indus Valley Civilisation were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse. (150 words) 10
सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की कलाएं सौंदर्यात्मक और कार्यात्मक दोनों प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रभावों से मुक्त थीं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indus valley civilization (3000 - 1500 BCE) is one of the oldest civilizations of history which thrived on the banks of Indus and its ~~territories~~ tributaries.

Major artworks of Indus Valley civilization

→ Dancing girl made of bronze
→ Mother goddess
→ Priest King
→ Replica of plough
→ Art on seals such as Pashupati Seal

Religious influence

It is difficult to comment with high degree of positivity about religiosity of Harappan art. However, some artworks suggest existence of some form of religious beliefs:

1) Pashupati Seal - shows a man sitting in "yogic position"

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Mother Goddess - possibly a diety of some sort

3) Priest King - probably represents a priest

Therefore, though both secular and religious art seem to be present, it is difficult to comment on the precise nature of these artwork. Hence, it would not be appropriate to say that Harappan art was "free from religious" influence either aesthetically or functionally.

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2. The cave paintings epitomize the artistry and grandeur of the Indian classical painting tradition. Comment. (150 words) 10

गुहा चित्रकला भारतीय शास्त्रीय चित्रकला परंपरा की कलात्मकता और भव्यता का प्रतीक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cave paintings are very prominent form of ancient artworks in India. Cave paintings are found throughout the history - from prehistoric paintings of Bhimbetka to ancient paintings of Ajanta.

Cave painting tradition

1) Pre-historic

- Found at places such as Bhimbetka and Lakhudujar
- Paintings range from upper paleolithic to neolithic age
- Cognitive and artistic evolution very evident
- Use of different technology shows technical development

2) Ajanta murals

- Made between 200 BCE to 300 CE
- Subjects mainly Buddhism (Bodhisattva Padmapani)
- Depicts social life as well

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Sittanavasal paintings

→ Dates back to 2nd century CE during Pandyan era

→ Mostly Jaina subjects

Importance

1) Show the artistic development throughout history
2) Cognitive and social development also evident
3) Represent the religious traditions
4) Epitome of classical painting traditions

The greatness of cave paintings can be deduced from the fact that they inspired many cave paintings overseas such as in Sri Lanka and China.

Therefore, cave paintings represent the height of Indian painting tradition.

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3. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cholas ruled over the Tamil region during the 10th and 11th century. Apart from being great conquerors and administrators, cholas made great contributions to the development of Dravidian art and architecture.

Chola architecture

Cholas were great temple builders. Some major examples are:

1) Brihadeshwara temple (by Rajaraja Chola)

→ Built in Tanjore, it is one of the tallest religious structures

→ Height of Vimana over 200 feet

→ Top of vimana has a monolithic circular structure weighing about 30 tonnes

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2) Kailashnath temple (by Rajendra I)

→ Built at Gangaikonda cholapuram
→ Large structure with a tank reservoir inside
→ Built to commemorate Rajendra's victory in Gangetic region

Chola Art

1) Bronze art

→ Chola bronze art is remarkable
→ Shiva Natarja is a famous example

2) Paintings

→ Thanjavur painting flourished under the patronage of the Cholas

Therefore, Cholas represent the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture that still remains unmatchable in many aspects.

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4. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement was not merely an anti-colonial struggle but it also evolved into a multi-dimensional movement which encompassed many important issues, civil liberties being one of them.

Colonial experience

1) Colonial government extremely oppressive
2) Used legal means to curb civil liberties
   - → Vernacular Press Act
   - → Rowlatt Act
3) Police was not answerable to a responsible government
4) Ruled with the use of an extremely oppressive bureaucracy
5) No avenue to secure any civil liberty such as courts, etc.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National movement and civil liberty

National movement evolved to include the demand for securing citizen's liberty

- → Nehru Report (1929) mentioned guaranteed fundamental rights
- → Lahore session of Congress (1929) passed resolution ~~of~~ on providing a written Bill of rights.

Legacy of National movement

When constituent assembly deliberated on the constitution of independent India, everyone had already acknowledged the need of constitutional guarantees of civil liberties

Therefore, it is among the major legacies of the freedom movement.

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5. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the Scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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6. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded by periods of revolutionary activities. Comment. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के संदर्भ में, एक स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति यह देखी गई कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर के बड़े आंदोलन सामान्यतः क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों द्वारा समाप्त हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement saw many large national level movements and a trend of such movements being followed by revolutionary movements.

Examining the trend

1) Swadeshi movement
↳ Followed by militant nationalism in Bengal (Maniktala group, Muzaffarpur Bomb conspiracy)

2) Non-cooperation movement
↳ Followed by series of revolutionary activities, particularly by left wing groups such as HSRA, labour unions, etc.
(Kakori conspiracy, Kanpur conspiracy)

3) Civil disobidience movement
↳ Followed by many radical peasant movements such as those by the All India Kisan Sabha and Communist Party of India

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Causes of the trend

→ Failure of large movements pushed people towards radicalism

→ Mobilized masses cannot suddenly cool down

→ Revolutionary groups would use the energy generated by large movements

Therefore, after every large movement, people who would despair, would turn towards more radical approach. This resulted in the trend of a large national movement followed by several revolutionary activities.

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7. Describing the Congress attitude towards the Second World War, discuss the failure of the Cripps Mission and its consequences. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति कांग्रेस के रवैये का वर्णन करते हुए, क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

By the time second world war started, Congress had been pressing harder for its demand for complete independence.

Congress attitude

- → Harder negotiations to pressurize the government
- → Unhappy with use of Indian resources in war without consultation
- → A pressing demand for "total independence" instead of dominion status

Cripps Mission

- → Came in 1942 to win support of Congress for government's war efforts
- → Offered dominion status
- → A post-war constituent assembly with representatives of provinces and princely states
- → Right of province to remain independent

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cripps mission failed since Congress had already moved beyond the idea of dominion status and it did not get support of Muslim league because of its rejection of Pakistan.

Consequence

→ launch of quit India movement in 1942

→ One of the most decisive mass movement against British government

→ Made the government aware that India cannot be held onto by force.

Therefore, the failure of cripps mission and an adamant Congress attitude regarding freedom proved to be a watershed moment in the history of freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of communal consciousness during the Indian freedom struggle and state its consequences. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सांप्रदायिक चेतना के विकास हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसके परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Post-1857 India saw a growing trend on communal consciousness, particularly among religious communities which continued throughout the national movement.

Responsible factors

1) Religious revivalism

→ Revivalist movements sought to reconstruct a golden past for the people to take pride in

→ Arya Samaj movement, Deoband movement, etc.

→ They often accelerated communal rivalry

2) Mobilization on communal lines

→ Anti-colonial movements were often mobilized on religious or communal lines for easy mobilization

→ Moplah uprising in Malabar, Khilafat movement, Akali movement

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3) Separate electorate

→ Morley Minto reforms permanently sowed the seeds of separation in 1909 by providing separate electorates to Muslims

→ It was extended to Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians by the Act of 1919

Consequences

1) Communal Riots

→ Low riots in 1890s

→ Moplah riots

2) Bottleneck for a united freedom struggle

3) Lamentable partition in 1947

Therefore, the growth of communal consciousness through both endogenous and exogenous factors led to a lot of bloodshed and unfortunate partition of the country.

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9. Discuss the factors behind the survival of Communism in China and its failure in the USSR. (150 words) 10
चीन में साम्यवाद के अस्तित्व और यू.एस.एस.आर. में इसकी विफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Communism as a political system first emerged in Russia after the revolution of 1917 which gave birth to the USSR. It was later adopted by China after the Chinese revolution in 1949.

Reason for failure in Russia

1) Economic misadventures
→ leaders converted the USSR into a military-industrial complex
→ Ignored basic needs of people

2) Bureacratic despotism was too high

3) Too many "centripital forces" because of existence of too many nationalities within the USSR

4) Involvement in direct or proxy warfare to establish domination

5) Lack of economic freedom led to poverty and impoverishment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Survival in China

1) China has changed its economic policies to accept market based capitalism

2) Despite ethnic diversity, China has a largely nationalist population

3) Stayed away from many expensive wars in past several decades

4) Changed foreign policy to ally with west. Made many western countries economically dependent on china

5) Uses strategies like debt diplomacy instead of wars

Therefore, learning from experiences China adapted to changing world and hence Chinese communism survives while USSR failed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Do you agree with the view that policy makers made a mistake by overemphasising the role of the State while restricting that of the private sector in the Indian economy? Discuss with reference to the economic model adopted by India in the years after independence. **(150 words) 10**

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि नीति-निर्माताओं ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका को सीमित करते हुए राज्य की भूमिका पर अधिक बल देकर गलती की है? स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात के वर्षों में भारत द्वारा अपनाए गए आर्थिक मॉडल के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Post-independence economic model, often termed as the Mahalanobis model, promoted the role of state in most of industrial sectors while leaving small productive activities for the private sector.

Arguments for Mahalanobis model

- Industrialists in India were not so advanced that they could support the plan of rapid industrialization
- Government could plan and execute strategic economic activity in national interest
- Prevent the concentration of wealth in private hands

Therefore, Industrial Policy Resolutions were passed making most of the sectors either government monopoly or strategic where government presence was dominant.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Negative consequences

1) Resulted in slow growth rate and later stagnant growth for decades (Hindu growth rate)

2) Bred corruption in bureacracy and politics

3) Stifled the growth of private industries

4) Created several inefficient government companies due to lack of competition

Middle path

Though a noble objective, the economic planning of early independent failed to deliver because of its inherent structural weaknesses.

A middle path – let private industry flourish in free and competitive market and government steps in where private industry fails to deliver. Only strategic sectors such as defence, atomic energy, etc should have been monopolised.

Therefore, a balanced approach to economic planning seems better in hindsight.

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11. While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or the other, Sangam Literature did not follow the same trend. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ अधिकांश प्रारंभिक साहित्यिक परंपराएँ किसी न किसी रूप में धार्मिक लेखन थीं, वहीं संगम साहित्य ने इस प्रवृत्ति का अनुपालन नहीं किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ancient literary tradition of India begins with mostly religious writings such as Vedas, Puranas, Tripitakas, etc. A break in this trend is the Sangam literature of Tamil language which covers both religious as well as secular aspect of society.

Key features of Sangam literature

Sangam literature composed between 200 BCE and 200 CE has following important features :

1) Covers both religious as well as secular aspects of society

→ Many sangam works are prayers to Gods such as Murugan

→ Other works gives details of city lives such as "Maduraikanji" – gives details of life in Madurai

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2) Themes

→ Akam - meaning inner, it relates to emotions, love, etc.

→ Puram - meaning outer, it relates to strength, valour, etc.

3) Geography

Five geographical features present in the Sangam works:

→ Kurinji (Hills)
→ Mullai (Pastoral grounds)
→ Marudam (Agriculture land)
→ Neydal (coastal areas)
→ Palai (Arid region)

Comparison with other works of the era

1) Buddhist texts

→ All religious, philosophical, ethical

2) Jaina

→ Religious, moral works

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Vedic

→ Ritualistic, mythological, moral texts

Contrast to these Sangam literature contains

→ Religious information
→ Ethical teaching
→ Emotional poems
→ Details of city life
→ Battles of kings

Therefore, Sangam literature is quite different from the trend of the era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sect. (250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा का वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदाय के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition refers to a group of movement that emerged around 5th to 3rd century BCE which diverged from the dominant Vedic tradition in some key aspects. They were movements such as Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika, Charvaka, etc.

Key features

1) Rejection of ritualism
2) Rejection of caste based stratification
3) Focus on personal conduct
4) Use of non-sanskrit languages
5) Ease of practice
6) Emphasis on moral, ethical actions instead of complicated rituals
7) Asceticism was a common feature

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Impact on Vedic religion

1) Decline in popularity of Vedic religion

2) People related more to preachings in Vernacular instead of Sanskrit - Buddhism used Pali and Jainism used Prakrit.

3) Freedom from rigid caste system attracted people away from Vedic religion

4) Royal patronage recieved by Sramana movements further pushed Vedic traditions to the margins
   - → Mauryas patronized Buddhism and Jainism and even Ajivikas
   - → Kushanas were patrons of Mahayana Buddhism

Adaptation of Vedic religion

1) Assimilation of elements of Sramana tradition
   - → Buddha as incarnation of Vishnu
   - → Non-violence of Jainism

2) Emphasis on Bhagavat and Shaivite tradition

3) Devotional hinduism came in vogue with the finishing of Puranas during Gupta period

4) Paved the way for Bhakti movement which reasserted the dominance of classical Vedic religion

Therefore, Sramana movements gave initial setback to the Vedic religion and pushed it to the margins.

However, the flexible and adaptive nature allowed Vedic religion to survive and thrive in India.

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13. In the context of Indian subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only academic disciplines but also the barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के संदर्भ में, संस्कृत संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसने न केवल अकादमिक विषयों बल्कि क्षेत्रों और सीमाओं की बाधाओं को भी पार किया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Sanskrit is the oldest language of India and mother of many Indian languages. From the composition of Rig Veda somewhere around 1500 BCE to the plays of Kalidasa and works from Pallava dynasty, Sanskrit travelled far in time and space.

Academic Disciplines

1) Religious

→ Vedic religion
- → Vedas
- → Puranas
- → Epics - Ramayana, Mahabharata

→ Buddhist
- → Buddhacharitra by Asvaghosh
- → Pala Buddhist literature in Sanskrit

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2) Art

→ Drama

→ Abhigyana shakuntalam by Kalidasa

→ Mudrarakshasam by Vishakhadutta

→ Poetry

→ Rituisamhara, Meghdoot by Kalidasa

3) Science

→ Aryabhatiya by Aryabhat

→ Brihadsamhita by Varahamihira

4) Academic

→ Natyashastra by Bharat Muni

→ Ashtadhayi by Panini

→ Amarkosha by Amarsimha

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Regional transcendence

1) Sanskrit influenced Dravidian languages
→ Many Sanskrit words commonly used

2) Vedas travelled to every corner of India

3) Many Sanskrit scholars came from Southern India such as Dharmapala of Nalanda

4) Ghatika at Kanchipuram was a learning centre of Sanskrit and Vedas

5) Shankaracharya travelled to Kashmir and recieved knowledge in Sanskrit.

Therefore, it is quite evident that Sanskrit has a unique place in Indian history as it transcends the limits of academic disciplines and boundaries and region.

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14. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the Indian National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में लोगों को संगठित करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi, in addition to being a leader of freedom movement, was a great social reformer who spoke on many prevailing social issues. The idiom of communication used by Mahatma Gandhi was so remarkable that it struck chord with many ordinary Indians.

Symbolic language of Gandhi

1) Swaraj

→ Did not mean merely political self governance

→ Emphasised the need for self control and moral upliftment

2) Hariyan - "Children of God"

→ A symbolic way of doing away with the taboo of untouchability

→ The term became extremely popular and replaced derogatory epithets.

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3) Ramarajya

→ Ideal model of governance

→ Meant a kind of governance in which even the last person has a say in public issues

→ An ethical model of governance

4) Sita, Draupadi, Damyanti

→ Used it for women involved in freedom struggle

→ Sita symbolized purity

→ Draupadi symbolized strength

→ Damyanti symbolized determination

5) Sarvodaya

→ Upliftment of everyone

→ Social philosophy that called for reduction of inequality

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Benefit of symbolic language

1) Rooted in Indian tradition ⇒ Appealed to masses

2) Assimilated diverse social groups

3) Idiom of communication was attractive and easier to understand.

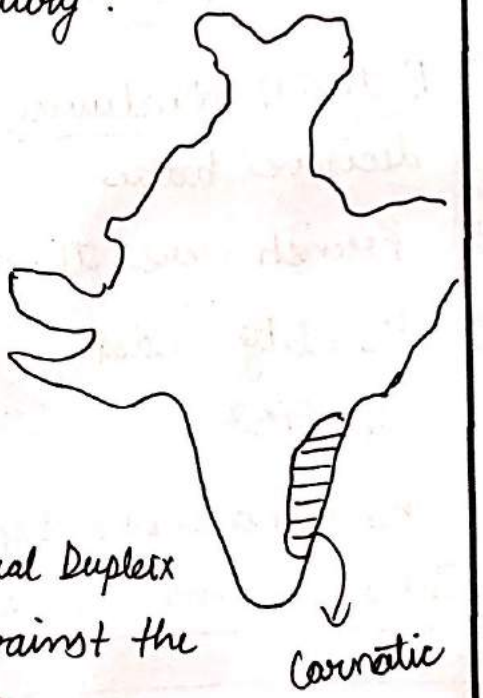
Therefore, Gandhi's use of symbolic language helped in integrating diverse group of masses into the national movement and promote his programme against social evils.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Carnatic was a region in South Eastern Indian peninsula with capital at Arcot. It was a political dependency of the Hyderabad Kingdom and became a stage of three Anglo-French conflicts in mid-18th century.



Three carnatic wars

1) First Carnatic War (1740)

→ Consequence of outbreak of Austrian Succession War

→ French Governor-General Dupleix led succesful campaign against the British at Madras

→ British sought help from Nawab of Carnatic but were defeated by French

→ Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brought end to hostilities

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2) Second Carnatic war (1752-54)

→ Succession dispute at Hyderabad and Carnatic

→ British defeated the French forces

→ Ended by treaty of Pondicherry

3) Third carnatic war (1756-63)

→ Outbreak of Seven Years' War in Europe

→ Battle of Wandiwash proved to be a decisive battle

→ French were thoroughly defeated

→ Hostility ended by the Peace of Paris in 1763

→ The damage was deep and French East India Company was wounded up in 1769

Factors for British victory

1) Better strategy and use of resources

2) British had more support from the government

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3) British had more settlements in India

4) French reinforcements arrived late in many battles

Therefore, carnatic wars were watershed moments in history of colonization of India. French defeat made the British the sole colonial power in the Indian sub-continent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It can be argued that the peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in the 19th century, were more organised and nationalistic in nature. Comment. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि 20वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलन की प्रकृति, 19वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलनों की तुलना में अधिक संगठित और राष्ट्रवादी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Peasant movements have been a recurrent theme in the history of modern India. Right from the beginning of colonial rule to its end and after, peasant movements remained alive. Although, their form and nature changed over time.

Peasant struggle in 19th century

1) Organized on communal lines, with few exceptions such as the Rangpur rebellion
   - → Fairaizi movement
   - → Sanyasi movement
   - → Tariqa-i-Muhammadiya

2) Localised in nature
   - → Agrarian leagues in Bengal
   - → Indigo rebellion in Bengal
   - → Deccan riots in Maharashtra region

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3) Lacked any coherent political ideology
- → Mostly based on immediate issues
- → In some cases religion provided ideology → Fairazi movement

4) less organised
- → Organization limited to local areas
- → No organization to represent them at larger platform

Peasant struggle in 20th century

1) Congruent with national movement
- → Champaran Satyagrah
- → Kheda Satyagrah

2) Better class consciousness
- → Peasants identified as a class
- → Organizations such as Kisan Sabha came up

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3) Better political strategy

- → Most of them adopted Gandhian methods
- → Others more radical such as Tebhaga movement

Therefore, contrast to 19th century peasant struggles, those in 20th century were more organised, had more national consciousness and made deeper impact on freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In the context of socio-cultural milieu of the 19th century, the contribution made by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the fields of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss. (250 words) 15

19वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के संदर्भ में, ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर द्वारा शिक्षा और महिला अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में योगदान अतुलनीय है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a social reformer from Bengal who is considered to be one of the key ideologues of Bengal Renaissance. He made immense contributions to the promotion of education and women's rights in India.

Key contributions

1) Education

→ Helped establish Bethune Girls school
→ First girls college in India
→ Was a major proponent of women's education
→ Encouraged education of new sciences and technology

2) Women's Rights

→ A key activist of Widow's remarriage
→ Campaigned against child marriage

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→ His efforts helped in passage of Widow's Remarriage Act

→ He also contributed in passing of the Age of Consent Act, 1860

3) Social campaigns

→ Campaigned against social evils in Bengal and other parts of India

→ His Journal Sampraakash was a major medium for dissemination of his ideas.

Though many of his campaigns such as for Widow remarriage did not see much success during his life time, he nonetheless played an important role in laying down the foundation for future reforms.

He, therefore, remains a towering figure in the history of education and women's rights in India.

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18. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

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19. The emergence of the Cold War and the Suez Crisis of 1956 were pivotal in ushering in a new era for West Asia. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
शीत युद्ध का उदय और 1956 का स्वेज संकट पश्चिम एशिया के लिए एक नए युग की शुरुआत करने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cold war was a period of continued tension between USA and USSR, from end of the Second world war to the fall of the USSR.

Suez Crisis of 1956 happened at the coast of Egypt when Israel allied with European countries attacked Egypt.

Impact on West Asia

1) Cold War

→ Though they tried to be non-aligned, being resource rich west Asian countries became inevitably involved in the Cold War

→ USA and USSR wrested for dominance over the region through proxies

→ This created many extremst groups which back then served the purpose of either of the superpowers
Example – Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt preached against communism

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→ Coups were conspired in some countries
↳ In 1956, government of Iran was dismissed in a coup

→ Many West Asian leaders assassinated
↳ Colonel Nasser of Egypt

→ Created long term despotic rulers
↳ Saddam Hussein in Iraq

2) Suez Crisis of 1956

→ Trust deficit widened between Arab countries and west and Israel

→ Long term animosity between Egypt and Israel

→ Threat to a major international trade route generated international anxiety

→ Tensions prevail in the region to this day ⇒ long term damage

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore cold war period and Suez canal crisis of 1956 made a long term impact on the fate of West Asia proving to be pivotal in ushering a new era.

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20. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate". Discuss the statement in the context of India's external relations in the 1960s. **(250 words) 15**

"विदेशी मामलों का संचालन घरेलू बाध्यताओं और मौजूदा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिवेश के बीच दोतरफा अंतर्संबंध का एक परिणाम है।" 1960 के दशक में भारत के बाह्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's foreign relations saw hightened tension in the 1960s – in form of Sino-Indian war of 1962 and Indo-Pak war of 1965. In such delicate times it was extremely crucial to strategically balance domestic sentiments and international relations.

Domestic compulsions

1) Emotions ran high against Chinese occupation of Askai-Chin region in Ladakh

2) Backset in Sino-Indian conflict had a demoralizing effect on the nation

3) War with Pakistan resulted in lot of damage and loss of lives

4) Martyrdom of army personnel created wave of emotions among Indian masses

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5) Government felt compelled to act in a manner to restore the faith of nation

International Climate

1) Prolonged conflict during cold war was in no one's interest

2) International community was pushing for peaceful negotiations
   ↳ USSR organised the Tashkent summit with Pakistan

3) Monsoon failure had impacted Indian food security
   ↳ India needed American support for food security

In such a climate, international relations was difficult yet necessary to manage.

Therefore, India had to prepare foreign policy to satisfy both domestic sentiments and international climate.

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1122829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAYEM RAZA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's theatre tradition dates back to ancient era during the time when Bharat Muni drafted the classic work "Natya Shastra"

Theatre forms in India and their social significance

1) Natya Shastra provides the "bliss theory" behind performing arts - innate capacity inside humans to experience bliss in arts

2) Folk arts adopt mythological stories with ethical implications - Mahabharata inspires Pandavani

3) Celebration of heroism - folk theatre of Alha celebrates heroism of Alha, a commander in Bundelkhand

4) Adoption of social and cultural values in theatre

This tradition of theatre has continued to shape modern theatre in India such as:

↳ Use of plays to discuss socio-political challenges

↳ Nukkad plays seek to generate awareness on several issues

↳ Village level Ramleela plays an important role in maintaining social cohesion

↳ Small theatre groups give platform to budding artists

Therefore, theatre in India is not merely a source of entertainment but reflects the ideals of social life and individual's role in community

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is a marvellous example of architectural genius from Mauryan era.

Historical importance

1) One of the most ancient stupas in India

2) Provides account of how various dynasties contributed to development of architecture (Mauryans, Satvahanas)

3) Gives an account of historical architectural evolution

4) Reflects religious and cultural orientation of the time - mythological characters such as Shalabhanjika can be found.

Architectural information

1) One of the earliest structural buildings
2) Shows development from simple to more sophistacated Stupa forms (presence of Vedika and Pradakshina path)

3) Contributions from different dynasties show evolution in architecture (Torana provided during Satvahana time)

4) More refined sculptures and art can be found showing aesthetic developments

Therefore, Sanchi Stupa is a great example of early stupa architecture in India which went on to inspire stupas across the world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary nationalist leader who formed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) as an important nationalist organisation.

Breakthroughs of Bhagat Singh

1) Revolutionary ideology

↳ Gave a political ideology by adopting socialism

↳ Provided a programme based on social control of means of production

2) Goals of revolution

↳ Socialism as the goal of independent India

↳ Wrote extensively on the problems

of Indian peasants and working class

↳ Recognised social conflicts and gave a method to overcome Hindu - Muslim communal conflict

3) Forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ Supported armed struggle methods

↳ Used violent methods such as the bombing of Imperial Legislative Assembly

↳ Also supplemented armed struggle with social movements through writings in journal and press

Hence, Bhagat Singh's short lived movement can be considered a pivotal one in terms of giving new life to the diluted nationalist enthusiasm in the Indian masses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Kingdom was restored in Japan after a few years of struggle between the Republicans and the Military government.

Factors behind Meiji restoration

1) Cultural factors

↳ Prevelance of conservative tradition in Japan

↳ Backlash against excessive westernization

2) Economic factors

↳ Colonialism was in vogue - Japan sought a powerful government to compete with other colonial powers

↳ Economic globalization had generated a demand for state support to mercantile powers

3) Political factors

↳ lack of support base for the democratic forces

↳ The military leadership could mobilise more resources

↳ Presence of powerful leaders in support of Meiji restoration

↳ Support from economic and traditional elites

Therefore, a combination of cultural, political and economic factors led to restoration of Meiji in Japan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is a community of people who relate with each other through a common ethnic, cultural or historical experience.

Nationalism in India

Nation is considered an imagined community because people of this community may not know each other yet feel a sense of fraternity.

India's Nationalism could be determined from following characters

1) A heritage of ancient civilization (Mahatma Gandhi in Hind Swaraj says India always constituted a nation)

2) Fusion of cultures - India is defined as melting pots of cultures giving rise to syncretic or composite culture

3) In response to colonialism - a common struggle united Indian masses. S. N. Banarjee called India - "a nation in making"

4) Common aspirations - economic, social and cultural

Threats to Indian nationalism

1) Regional and communal sentiments
2) Secessionist movements (Jammu Kashmir, Nagaland)
3) Threats to national fraternity (ethnic and communal violence)

Ways to strengthen nationalism

1) Remove regional disparity
2) Curb communal and ethnic violences
3) Increase inter-community amity
4) A strong national identity while also accomodating traditional diversity

Constitution is the north star which can guide us in strengthening nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is world's third pharmaceutical producer in terms of volume. The sector has shown phenomenal growth in recent years.

Key factors behing growth

1) Enabling policy environment
(Government incentives, PLI scheme)

2) Promotion of generic drugs
(India is one of largest exporters of generic drugs globally)

3) Emergence of supply chain
(States such as Uttarakhand have developed supply chain to support end to end manufacturing)

Significance of pharma industry - Economic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) High employment opportunity
2) Contribution to GVA
3) Boost to export
4) Forward and Backward linkages

Public Health

1) Availability of important drugs
2) Less reliance on imports
3) Reduced out of Pocket expenditure due to generic drugs
4) Augments resources in public health institutes

Therefore, the rise of pharma industry in India is going to be a game changer in both economic as well as public health sphere.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclone is the intense circulation of air mass around a low pressure region formed over a water body.

Conditions for cyclone formation

1) Sea surface temperature > 28°C
2) Intense low pressure
3) Closed isobars
4) Coriolis force
5) Absence of wind shear

Reason for Bay of Bengal being more prone than Arabian Sea

1) Bay of Bengal can reach higher temperatures (Arabian sea is open sea and hence temperature is lower)

2) Lower salinity of Bay of Bengal (due to influx of fresh water of large rivers) causes it to heat faster

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for decreased frequency of tropical cyclones during South West Monsoon

1) Presence of wind shear which inhibits air circulation

2) Climate change has caused heat extremes to shift towards late monsoon

3) Recent triple dip La Nina had impact on frequency of cyclone formation

4) Sea level rise to glacier melting is changing ocean current circulation

Therefore, there is a need to improve our climate modelling to understand the changes in frequency and intensity of cyclones.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanism refers to the entire process of movement of magma and formation of various landforms and sea features.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

1) Explosive volcanoes are destructive for life and property (Mt. Visuvius)

2) Can release toxic gases

3) Causes warming of atmosphere

4) Release particulate matters polluting air

5) Volcanoes can cause earthquakes

However volcanoes are also critical for existence of human life on earth;

1) leads to formation of various landforms (islands, mountains, etc.)

2) Create lava plateaus in hotspot regions (Deccan plateau in India ⇒ source of Black soil, important for cotton cultivation)

3) Source of minerals - sulfur is an important mineral released through submarine volcanism (found in the Gulf of Mexico)

4) Sometimes high amount of vapours can lead to cooling of environment

Therefore, though volcanoes have traditionally been associated with destruction, they are also critical for sustaining human life on earth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to a sentiment which seeks to advance the interests of a region.

Regionalism as a product of relative deprivation

Relative deprivation is a state in which a group feels deprived of social necessities when compared to other groups. Relative deprivation and regionalism are connected as follows:

1) Lack of employment

↳ Blame on migrants taking up employment

↳ Creates son of soil sentiment and protectionism

↳ Haryana govt. reservation in jobs for local people

2) Developmental issues ⇒ Demand for a separate state

↳ Feeling of deprivation in Telangana relative to other regions of Andhra Pradesh

3) Ethnic violence

↳ Against people of Bengali origin in Assam due to threat of cultural loss

4) Secessionist movement

↳ Nagaland secessionism - lack of infrastructure, connectivity and employment.

Ways to overcome regionalism

1) Remove regional disparities - Finance Commission should ensure a just allocation of resources

2) Inter-State Council to resolve inter-state disputes

3) Creation of National Integration Council (Punchi Commission)

Therefore, regionalism can be controlled through empathetic approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art. 21 and 45 of the constitution ensures that the state makes provisions for education for all in the country.

Threats to education

1) Violence in school and colleges
↳ Rising culture of violent actions in school
↳ colleges see violence in form of student politics

2) Mental harrassment
↳ Includes bullying and ragging
↳ Teachers use harrassment methods to enforce discipline

3) Access to weapons
↳ Students in some cases have been found with weapons in school

Ways to overcome violence

1) Effective implementation of Right to Education Act ⇒ Reorient RTE from being input based to output based mechanism

2) Mandatory availability of councellors in schools

3) Parents should be made responsible for bullying and ragging

4) Schools should evolve mechanism to monitor the behaviour of teachers.

5) Regular behavioural assessment of children

Therefore, right to education in India can be realised in its true spirit only when schools are liberated from violence and bullying.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom dynasty ruled the North - Eastern parts of India from 13th - 19th century. They are considered to be the shapers of cultural identity in Assam region.

Ahom dynasty in shaping historical and cultural identity

1) A distinct political identity to the region
↳ North East remained largely resistant to any invasion
↳ Battle of Saraighat considered to be a pivotal moment when Ahom ~~Kings~~ forces defeated Mughal army.

2) Development of martial culture
↳ Ability to fight in forests and mountains

↳ Various kinds of martial art forms (Thang Ta in Manipur developed)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Flourishing of Vaishnavism

↳ Bhakti saint Shankardeva preached in Assam in 15th century

↳ Evolution of artforms such as the Sattreiya dance

4) Architecture

↳ Maridam Chardeo - pyramid shaped vault chambers for burial of Ahom Kings and generals.

5) Literature

↳ Buranji are important historical texts giving account of reigns of various Ahom Kings

Significance of Ahoms in contemporary times

उम्मीदवारों द्वारा इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Social and cultural cohesion

↳ Ahom icons such as General Lachit Borphukan considered a social icon

↳ Festivals such as Bihu a source of cultural cohesion

2) Artforms

↳ Borgeet, Bihu dance are popular in contemporary Assam

3) Language

↳ Assamese language has emerged as a strong identity marker for the local population.

Therefore, Ahom Kingdom can be considered to be the shapers of culture and society in Assam in particular, and in the North-East, in general.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A vibrant capitalist class had emerged in India by the end of 19th century and got further empowered during the first world war.

Varying positions of capitalists towards Indian National Congress

1) Until the first world war

↳ Capitalists largely remained aloof and silent

↳ Big capitalists rejected the radicalism of Swadeshi movement while small capitalists supported it.

2) From first world to Civil Disobidience Movement

↳ Capitalist class was a beneficiary of wave time trade policies

↳ They opposed the radical methods of Gandhi and rejected non-cooperation movement

↳ Working class radicalism and strikes during Non-cooperation made them further critical of the Congress

3) Civil disobidience movement

↳ Business class aligned with the congress for the first time

↳ Gandhi's 11-point demand to Irwin contained points of their interest (reservation of coastal shipping, exchange rate reforms, etc.)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Later years of freedom movement

↳ In the 1930s, business class was heavily critical of rising socialist rhetoric in Congress (mainly from Nehru and Bose)

↳ A compromise was usually maintained by conservative leaders such as Gandhi and Patel.

Business class, however, compromised further as Congress became politically powerful. The "Bombay Manifesto" supported National Planning and as a result a blue print for post-independence economic system was created.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press was introduced in India by the British officers of the East India Company. It later became one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the national leaders.

Evolution of press in India

1) Introduced by British officers in India (Bengal Gazette) in order to publish their grievances against misgovernance of the company rule.

2) Various censorship was imposed in the wake of ~~Napol~~ Nepoleonic wars. The censoership was later removed by Lord Metcalfe (liberator of Indian Press)

3) Press became important source of information as well as opinion formation among Indian masses in the 19th century.

4) When more radical form of anti-colonial struggle emerged, press was the primary platform for attacking colonial ideas and policies.

Instrumental impact of press during various stages of freedom struggle

1) Social reforms

↳ Samvad Kaumudi and Miratul Akbar by Raja Ram Mohun Roy

↳ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar edited Sampraksh

↳ Rast Goftar by Dadabhai Naoroji

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Political use of press

↳ To support anti - British struggle (Hindoo Patriot played an important role during Indigo rebellion)

↳ Amrita Bazar Patrika regularly published government criticism

↳ Bal Gangadhar Tilak was tried for sedition for his articles in Mahratta

3) Revolutionary press

↳ Became an important weapon during the Swadeshi movement

↳ Congress leaders founded various journals and newspapers

Hence, despite use of censorship laws and draconian provisions such as sedition, Indian press could succesfully prepare a discursive field for freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are regions that are deficient in rainfall and as a consequence develop unique landforms, flora and fauna.

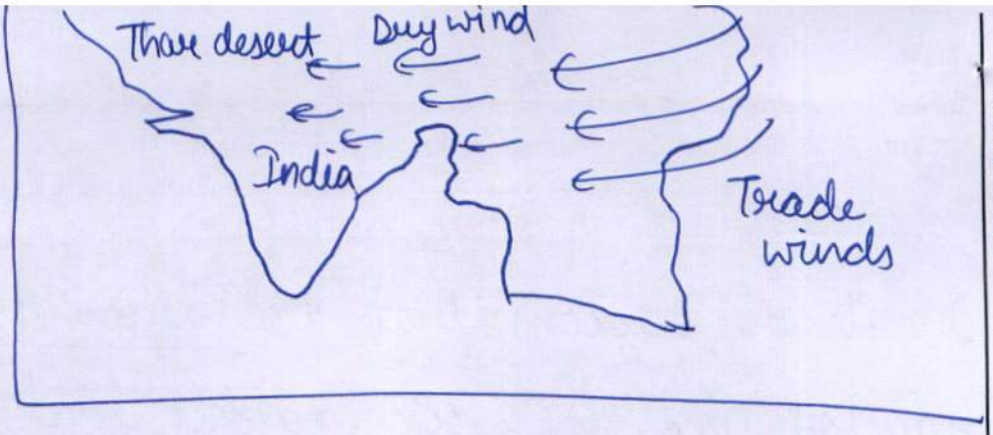
Factors behind formation of different types of deserts

1) Tropical deserts

↳ Formed in Tropical regions on the western margins of the continents.

↳ Tropical regions are under trade winds (east to west) ⇒ they lose moisture by the time they reach western margins.

↳ Often complemented by cold currents giving further dry effect.
(Thar desert, Sahara desert)



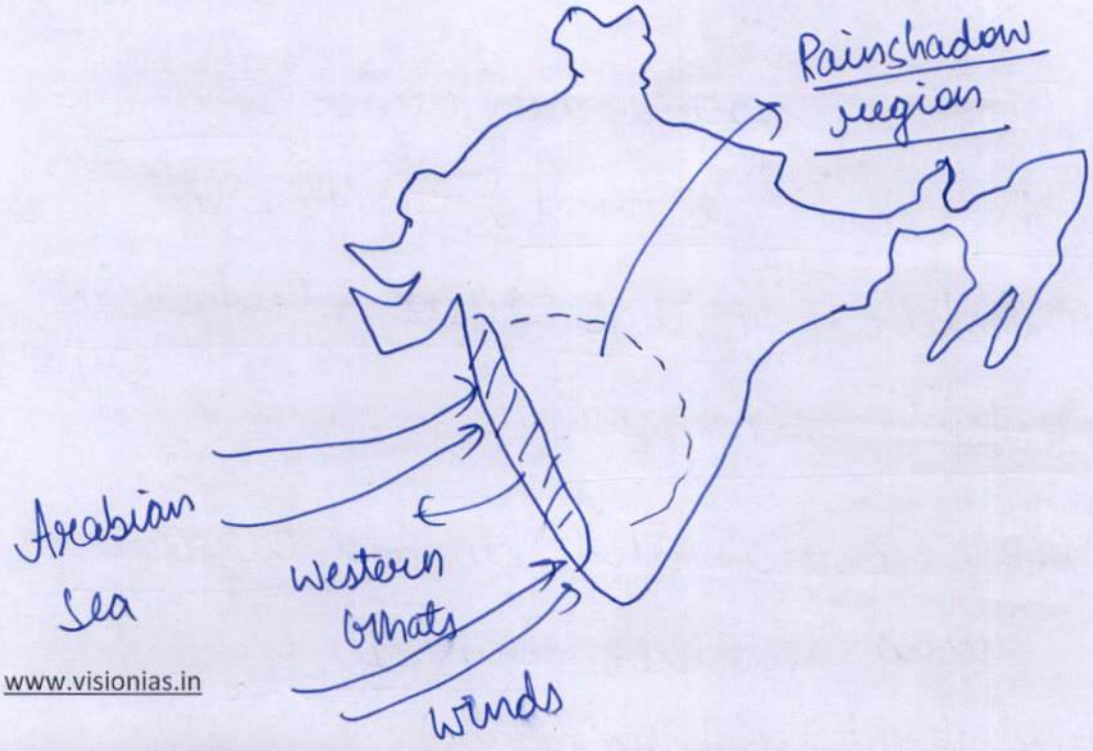
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Continental deserts

↳ Formed when moisture laden winds are blocked by a mountain

↳ Creates a leeward side and windward side of mountain

↳ Leeward side becomes dry and desert conditions (rainshadow region)



↳ Rainshadow regions have been created in Patagonia desert in South America and in central India.

Deserts develop unique landforms such as:

↳ Sand mounds and dunes

↳ Palaya

Such landforms lead to development of specific flora and fauna adapted to survive in deserts.

Therefore, desert ecosystems are important for biodiversity and needs special focus to be managed in a sustainable manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are formed when two tectonic plates collide leading to upliftment of land. It implies that mountains are accompanied by tectonic movements making them a fragile ecosystem.

Adverse impact on mountains

1) Climate change

↳ Melting of ice, glaciers and snow (Himalaya - Hindukush region)

↳ Change in albedo of mountains can create major changes in weather system

↳ Mountains have a unique biodiversity which are threatened (clouded leopard, snow leopard, Himalayan bear)

2) Anthropogenic interventions

↳ Infrastructure construction – tunnelling, road construction, etc. are making mountains vulnerable

↳ Ground water extraction threaten their stability

↳ Plastic pollution threatens mountain biodiversity

↳ Building large dams can cause flash floods or anthropogenic earthquakes

↳ Recent land subsidence at Joshimath and increasing frequency of landslides in Himalayan states are attributed to anthropogenic activities.

Thus, there is a need for focussed effort on preserving ~~Himalayan~~ mountain ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem

↳ Seeks to create a specific developmental plan for Himalayan states

↳ Preserving Himalayan biodiversity.

2) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

↳ Ensures any developmental activity is not ecologically destructive

3) Special developmental support to the mountain states

Therefore, there have been various initiatives in the wake of increasing vulnerability of mountain ecosystems.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral that is found in river beds, floodplains and coastal areas. Sand is one of the most illegally mined minerals in India.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

1) Illegal sand mining and ineffective implementation of laws

2) Deforestation in river floodplains

3) Unsustainable and unplanned development in coastal areas

4) Encroachment of river areas due to unplanned urbanization

5) Improper solid waste management (Plastic pollution)

Impact of unsustainable sand management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Increasing vulnerability to flash floods, mudflows, etc.

2) lowering of water table (sand acts as an aquifer)

3) soil erosion by rivers; coastal erosion by wave action

4) Increasing intensity of storm surges in coastal areas

5) Shifting in course of rivers (can cause flooding of human settlements)

6) loss of nesting site for birds and turtles

Initiatives for sustainable sand management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Sand is a minor mineral - states governments have taken up legislation for sand protection

2) Afforestation programs (Jal Shakti Abhiyan)

3) Integrated Coastal Zone Management (for managing development in coastal areas)

There is also need for a uniform national policy against sand mining and a mechanism should be evolved to ensure sand use is sustainable.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium, also known as "White Gold", is an element that has become crucial to several modern technology such as the Lithium-ion battery.

Major lithium producing countries

1) Largest reserve - the lithium triangle
- Argentina, Bolivia and Chile

2) Largest Lithium producers
↳ Australia, Argentina, Chile

3) China controls about 70% of lithium supply globally because of its presence in lithium rich countries.

Geo-political aspects of lithium production

1) Critical importance - due to its high importance in technology

2) Supply chain risk - Chinese dominance ~ 70% of global supply.

3) Multilateral formations to secure supply
↳ Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) led by US includes lithium

4) As a critical mineral - countries such as India and US have declared it as a critical mineral

5) Global competition over mining rights in countries such as Chile and Bolivia.

Environmental Impact of lithium

1) Water intensive mining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Releases lot of particulate matter

3) Mining in several regions can be a threat to fragile ecosystem (Himalayas in Jammu & Kashmir)

4) Pollution of water bodies due to waste discharge

Way forward

1) Formulate policies for sustainable mining

2) Conduct proper environmental impact assessment

3) Water security must be factored in for lithium mining

Therefore, the criticality of lithium needs to be balanced with the needs of the environment.

उम्मीदवारों* को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to the reconfiguration of geography so that social space is no longer mapped to the territorial places, borders and distances.

Impact of globalization on youth identity

1) Socio - cultural impact

↳ Increasing adoption of globally dominant cultural systems (western dress, food, etc.)

↳ Emergence of hybrid or multicultural identity (traditional festivals using western methods)

↳ "Marginal man" - man becomes a pariah when he is too unfit for society he lives in

2) Economic identity

↳ Higher aspirations due to possibility of better employment abroad

↳ Stress due to increasing cut-throat competition

↳ Sometimes youth is reduced to a cog in a large global economic machinary (particularly in Multinational companies)

Reforms required

1) Socio-cultural reforms

↳ Promotion of modernism rooted in indigenous identity

↳ Awareness about negative aspects of dominant culture (bad health due to fast food)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Economic reforms

↳ Quality employment for educated youth in the country.

↳ Increased standard of life

↳ Inclusion of recreation as a part of right of workers

The youth of the country are at a crucial junction of India's demographic dividend. It is essential to help the youth develop themselves and make themselves capable in a positive manner to have a sustainable future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) shows that Total Fertility Rate in India has declined to 2. This means that the population will see a declining trend in future.

Demographic concerns in India

1) Increasing population of older people

2) Ageing will require various essential services

↳ A robust healthcare system

↳ A system for taking care of older people

↳ Dealing with mental health

3) Lack of social security

↳ 90% workers in informal sector

↳ 75% Indians don't have health insurance

→ When this population gets older, a huge pressure will come on healthcare

4) Increasing migration

↳ Migration leaves elder parents alone who often lack care

Ways to deal with ageing population

1) Enhancing healthcare system

↳ Increase public expenditure on health to 2.5%.

↳ Reduce out of pocket expenditure on health to global levels (below 20% from current 48%.)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Create a care economy

↳ To take physical, mental and social care of the elderly.

3) Increase social security

↳ Reforms in Social Security Code, 2020 to extend its reach to informal sector.

↳ Schemes such as Atal Pension Yojana and PM-JAY should be scaled

4) Promote a healthy lifestyle

↳ Collaboration of FSSAI to promote consumption of healthy food and avoid lifestyle disorders.

Therefore, multi-sectoral reforms are required to deal with the demographic transition of Indian population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2011 Census showed 31% population live in urban areas. Projections suggest that 75% of national income will come from urban areas by 2030.

Problems of urban poor

1) Housing

↳ Have to live in slums, ghettos and unhygenic illegal settlements

↳ Houses are built in vulnerable areas such as river floodplains (prone to flood)

2) Erratic and informal employment

↳ Mostly employed in informal sector

↳ No urban employment guarantee system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Exposure to hazards

↳ Extreme heat, flash floods, etc.

4) Higher inflation

↳ Urban inflation is higher than rural inflation

5) Bad health of public services such as education, health, water and sanitation

Reforms required

1) A national level urban planning framework that takes into consideration urban poverty as central issue

2) Urban employment guarantee programme on the lines of MNREGA

3) Building climate smart cities

↳ Greening of landscape

↳ Sponge cities (using permeable materials)

4) Disaster risk reduction at the heart of urban planning (Sendai Framework principles)

5) Empowering and financial strengthening of urban local bodies

↳ Clear delineation of function

↳ devolution of finances

6) Deft inflation management through fiscal and montary measures

Therefore, India's growing urban population can be sustained through a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaborative approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1122829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sayem Raza

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, New Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to availability and affordability to enough nutrition required for a healthy life.

Dimensions of food security

1) Food production - amount of food produced directly impacts food security

2) Food distribution
↳ Availability of food
↳ Affordable prices

3) Nutritional dimension
↳ Basic macro and micro nutrient are available in sufficient quantity
Macronutrient - carbohydrate, protein and fat
Micronutrient - calcium, vitamins, zinc

India's status in these dimensions

1) Production
   - ↳ Sufficient production of food grains and vegetables
   - ↳ Lacks production of pulses and edible oil

2) Distribution
   - ↳ Food availability is good due to government Public Distribution System (PDS)
   - ↳ Food inflation is high in India (forms ~35% share of wallet compared to 10% in developed countries)

3) Nutrition
   - ↳ Poor nutrition level shown in NFHS-5
     - ↳ 57% women (15-49 yrs) are anaemic
     - ↳ 67% children (0-5 yrs) are anaemic

Govt. of India has ensured food security through various programmes such as National Food Security Act, Food Fortification, etc. There is also a need for special focus on the nutritional needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture modernization in India requires leveraging modern ICT based technologies such as Blockchain and ChatGPT.

Blockchain and Chat GPT role in agriculture

1) Blockchain - it is a decentralised form of record keeping which cannot be modified with respect to past transactions.

Use in agriculture

↳ Ensuring the quality of agri-supply chain (every stage of supply's information to be fed into blockchain through geotagging)

↳ Bring transparency in agri-trade

↳ Prepare blockchain based contracts for farming

2) Chat GPT - it is a generative text AI which can make conversations based on data pulled from the internet

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Use in agriculture

↳ Information dissemination regarding weather, govt. schemes, etc.

↳ Provide technical inputs

↳ Provide market intelligence

Challenges that need to overcome

1) Increase digital connectivity in rural areas

2) Improve digital literacy among farmers

3) Secure data from being misused (Digital Personal Data Protection Act is a good step)

4) Collaborate with civil society to teach farmers how to use specific apps

Therefore, IET technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT can bring major disruptions to Indian agriculture.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation is a process of reducing use of dollar as a currency for international trade settlements.

Factors behind trend of de-dollarisation

1) US Federal Reserve policy - Fed interest rate increase leads to fall in value of domestic currencies

2) Geopolitical conflicts - weaponisation of dollar during Russia-Ukraine conflict (banning of Russia from using SWIFT System)

3) Domestic inflation - US Federal reserve tends to export its domestic inflation to other countries through monetary policy.

Will the dollar lose its dominance soon?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Factors that make a currency reserve currency

↳ Availability
↳ Convertability
↳ Acceptability

→ US dollar is the currency with highest amount in each parameters

2) Countries hold large amount of dollar reserves ⇒ Will not want dollar to lose its dominance soon

3) No real alternative to dollar (Chinese Renminbi, India's Vostro account setup have limitations)

Therefore, though there is a visible trend towards moving away from dollar, the dominance of dollar in international trade will not go away soon.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Food Security Act, 2013 and the Public Distribution System under it is the largest food subsidy programme in the world.

Merit in India's food subsidy programme

1) Low levels of nutrition in the country (NFHS-5 shows 32% of children are underweight and 35% are stunted)

2) Small and marginal farmers - India needs to support its farmers through procurement policies

3) India's demographic transition - increasing young population requires a robust food security programme.

4) Vulnerable and marginalised sections

↳ High number of historically marginalised people (such as tribals constituting 8.8% of population)

5) Ensuring gender equality - Women suffer from acute malnutrition (NFHS-5)

Therefore, India's food subsidy regime is justified despite disputes raised by the developed countries at the WTO.

Reforms India need

1) Reforms in agri-markets → Increase farmer's income
↳ Reduce food inflation

2) Promote crop diversity (millets, pulses)

3) Resort to methods like food fortification

4) Adopt recommendations of Shanta Kumar Committee to reform PDS.

Therefore, India's largely succesful food subsidy regime can be further improved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Falkenmark Water Index, 75% of India's population is facing water stress.

Issues of water availability

1) Water table depletion

↳ India accounts for 25% of global ground water extraction

↳ Sand mining has further exacerbated the crisis

2) Water pollution

↳ Ganga and Yamuna among most polluted rivers globally

↳ Groundwater pollution with flouride, arsenic and uranium causing diseases such as Skeletal Fluorosis

3) Loss of traditional water bodies

↳ Encroachment due to unplanned urbanization

4) Climate change

↳ Erratic rainfall and melting of glaciers in Himalay - Hindukush

Interventions required

1) Implementation of principles of Jal Shakti Abhiyan

↳ Rainwater harvesting
↳ Revival of traditional water bodies
↳ Recharging of reservoirs
↳ Intensive afforestation
↳ Drinking water sanitation

2) Need for an immediate action on the groundwater extraction (CGWB needs to evolve policies)

3) Industrial pollution needs to be curbed through "polluter pays" principle

Therefore, water availability and quality needs to be urgently addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic is the northernmost region of the earth that is surrounded by ocean and ice sheets. Arctic glaciers have been observed to be melting rapidly.

Factors behind glacier retreat

1) Climate change - increasing atmospheric temperature due to GHG emission

2) Ozone layer depletion - anthropogenic emission of CFCs and HFCs

3) Emission of particulate matters such as Black Carbon (soot)

4) Arctic Amplification - arctic glacier melting has self reinforcing mechanism amplifying glacial retreat

Potential impact on ecosystem

1) Changes in ocean current circulation (such as Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation)

2) Changes in wind pattern (increases the frequency of El Nino threatening food security in Asia)

3) Polar vortex is more frequently going out causing harsh winters in northern hemisphere

4) Thawing of permafrost can release huge quantities of carbon

5) Loss of biodiversity unique to arctic

6) Rise of sea level ⇒ causing erosion and storm surges in coastal areas

Therefore, arctic glacier retreat is a huge crisis threatening human and natural ecosystems across the globe.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is estimated to be of $870 bn in value and likely to reach $2bn by 2030.

Challenges associated with space tourism

1) Sustainability of space

↳ Kessler's syndrome predicts a chain reaction of destructive collisions due to increasing debris.

2) Lack of any international convention

↳ Status of ~~and~~ space travellers remain ambigious

3) Increasing competition for space dominance - can lead to aggressive assertion in space technology

4) Ensuring safety of space tourists (there is a lack of rules regarding safety)

5) Increasing weaponisation of space (use of anti-satellite weapons)

Measures to address the challenges

1) Adopt national policies to regulate space sector in sustainable way (India's Space Policy is a good example)

2) International agreement covering
- ↳ Status and safety of tourists
- ↳ Debris management
- ↳ Peaceful use of space

3) Increasing international cooperation in space sector (reduce aggressive competition)

Therefore, space can become a new arena for scientific and technology flourishing if nations come together to create a peaceful ecosystem for space tourism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New and emerging technologies have blurred the international borders and thereby strengthened the extremist organizations with new weapons.

Threats of new and emerging technologies

1) Use of social media to propagate extremist ideas (violent, fake information are rapidly disseminated over internet)

2) Cyber attacks - Palo Alto Network report says India received 218% more cyberattacks in 2020

3) Money laundering - Cryptocurrencies have opened new dimensions of money laundering and terror financing.

4) Use of Dark Web to sell weapon and drugs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for concerted global efforts

1) A global convention on use of social media in a peaceful way (guidelines on robust content moderation)

2) Investment and collaboration for cyber-security (ICET between India-US is a good example)

3) Global guidelines on data protection

4) FATF needs to evolve its mechanism to factor in use of modern tech. in money laundering

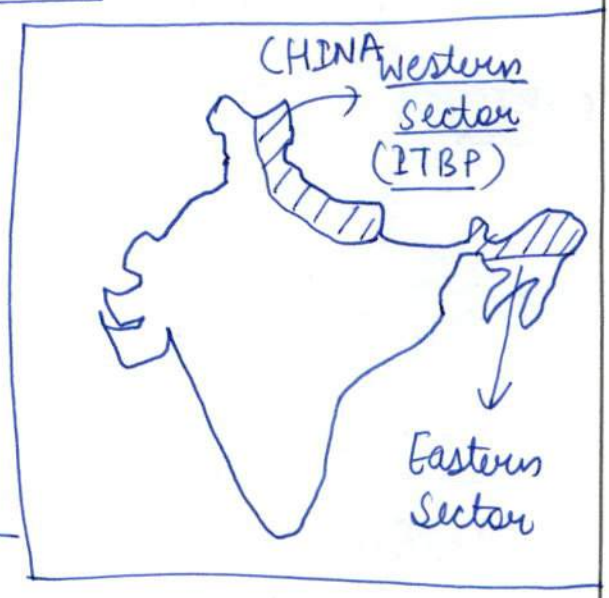
Therefore, new and emerging technologies have created new security threats which can only be dealt through concerted global effort.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is a paramilitary force responsible for monitoring and managing Indo-China border in the western sector.



Role of ITBP

1) Regular border patrolling

2) Collecting intelligence and reporting

3) Maintaining law and order in the border region

4) Prevent any border violation or illegal encroachments

Challenges faced by ITBP

1) Harsh conditions in western sector

2) Poor infrastructure

3) Aggressive and assertive Chinese forces

4) Lack of finances, personnel and resources

Reform measures required

In the wake of tensions in Galwan and Yangste, following steps need to be taken:

1) Modernization of ITBP forces in terms of weapons and technology

2) Increase manpower and financial resources

3) Ramp up border infrastructure

4) Develop border villages (Vibrant Village programme)

Therefore, ITBP's role has been immense and more reforms can help the forces in a better effective management of LAC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Productivity in Indian agriculture is low compared to global standards. It includes production both in terms of how much area is sown (land productivity) and productivity in terms of water use (irrigation water productivity)

Land and water productivity status

1) Land productivity

↳ Cropping intensity in India ~ 140%. (China has achieved 200%.)

↳ Increasing land fragmentation

↳ Lack of investment in agriculture modernization

2) Irrigation water productivity

↳ Almost 45% irrigation from wells and tube wells

↳ 90% of groundwater extraction for agriculture purpose

↳ Irrigation systems are not everywhere (55% of NSA is rainfed)

↳ Depleting groundwater is a cause of concern for water quality and food security

Therefore, both land and irrigation water productivity needs to be improved in India. Therefore, instead of a shift, there is a need for integrating the two approaches.

Challenges in making the shift

1) Small and marginal farmers are dependent on government supported irrigation schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Micro-irrigation is expensive

3) Legacy irrigation systems have lost their efficiency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms required

1) For land productivity

↳ Promote precision agriculture
↳ Investment in capital infrastructure
↳ Crop diversification
↳ Cooperative farming for economies of scale

2) For irrigation productivity

↳ Promote water saving crops (millets)
↳ Incentivise micro-irrigation (per drop more crop under PM Sinchayi Yojana)
↳ Small individually owned irrigation systems

Therefore, by integrating land and water use, we can improve Indian agriculture.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hydrogen is a clean fuel that has the capacity to solve the problem of India's rising energy demand.

Significance of hydrogen

1) Environmentally friendly - almost no CO_2 emission, less emission of NO_x and SO_x

2) Has more energy per tonne (twice as much as natural gas)

3) Multipurpose usage

↳ As a fuel in vehicles

↳ As a substitute for coke in iron and steel industry

↳ For various industrial purposes

4) Hydrogen can be used for making ACC battery storage

5) Easy to store and transport

6) Can be created through electrolysis (no sophisticated raw material dependency)

Significance of National Hydrogen Mission

1) Targets
   - ↳ Produce 5 MMT of Hydrogen by 2030
   - ↳ 50 MMT of Carbon sequestration
   - ↳ 60-100 GW of electrolyser
   - ↳ 125 GW of renewable energy
   - ↳ 6 lakh employment generation

2) Resolve India's dependency on oil and natural gas (bringing down import bill)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Achieve India's Nationally Determined contribution under UNFCCC

4) Reduce import of coking coal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1) Lack of skills

2) Less private participation

3) Dependency on government funding

Reforms required

1) National Hydrogen Mission seeks to develop capabilities through SIGHT and SHIP initiatives

2) Encourage private participation through ~~industries~~ incentives

3) Collaborate with universities to bring out more research

Therefore, National Hydrogen Mission is a great step towards making India energy independent.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 43 of constitution mandates that the state shall ensure just and humane wages for all.

From minimum wage to living wage

1) Minimum wage - based on the income required to obtain minimum amount of goods and services required for a dignified life.

↳ India had adopted ILO convention on Minimum Wage

↳ Minimum or floor wage is guaranteed for every state based on local price trends.

↳ It ensures that every worker is able to obtain necessary things in order to remain in working conditions

2) Living wage – it is a more humane approach where wage is determined on the basis ~~to~~ of need to obtain things that are socially encouraged or approved

↳ MNREGA is an example where wages are now linked to CPI – Rural

↳ Living wage includes factors such as health, education, recreation, etc.

↳ It ensures a happy and dignified life with a social security

Thus, moving from minimum wage to living wage is fulfillment of constitutional mandate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constraints in adopting living wage

1) It will push firms into informal sector

2) Employment will reduce

3) Calculating a living wage is a problem

4) Difficult to implement in sectors where vulnerable sections such as women are hired informally

Way forward

1) Universal Basic Income suggested by the 2018 Economic Survey

2) Focus on social security such as pension and insurance

3) Research backed scientific methodology for calculating living wage.

Therefore, living wage is a good and humane approach. However, its actual implementation requires prudent policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget or the Annual Financial Statement is an account of estimated revenue and expenditure of the government of India. It impacts everything and everyone in the country.

Lack of public scrutiny

1) Budget document remains confined to parliament (no public participation)

2) No pre or post - budget suggestions are sought

3) Citizens have no platform for budget criticism or asking questions

4) No consultation on broad policies that guide the budget document

5) Reports of Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee have largely become a formality
(Committee deliberations are outside of public domain)

Therefore, it seems correct that despite being such a crucial exercise budget policies escape public scrutiny.

Reform measures

1) A consultative process

↳ Suggestions should be sought from citizens

↳ Consultation on major policy issues

↳ Participative budgeting practiced in Rajasthan can be taken as a good template

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Provide a platform for citizens to voice their concern during budget session

3) Committees should be brought under RTI (2nd ARC report)

4) Committee reports should be discussed in detail before budget is passed

5) Citizens should be provided with a way to register dissent with the government

Therefore, there is a need to make the budget process more inclusive and participative by engaging with citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is world's largest producer, consumer as well as exporter of milk. Per capita consumption of milk remains at 350 ml per person per day.

Challenges in productivity of dairy animals

1) Prevalance of diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease, Black Quarter disease)

2) Lack of rural veterinary services

3) Lack of artificial insemination

4) Loss of indigenous breeds due to excessive cross breeding

5) Livestock farmers face challenges in availing credit (M. K. Jain Committee)

6) Increase in Anti-Microbial Resistance in livestocks

7) Milk loss due to Mastisis alone amounts to 10 litre per farm per day.

8) Distress sale of cattle in drought affected areas

Reform measures required

1) Improve immunization and access to vetinirnary services

2) Protect indigenous breeds which are drought resistant

3) Improve credit dissemination through PACs and RRBs

4) Investment in improving infrastructure Schemes such as National Dairy Development Scheme and Animal Husbandry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Infrastructure development fund are good steps.

5) Provide government supported artificial insemination services by creating a bank of good genes using biotechnology

6) Tracking of livestocks through unique ID to keep a track of diseases and epidemics

Therefore, livestock sector which provides 16% of income to rural poor families need to be developed on scientific lines as mandated in Art. 47.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change has led to changes in weather patterns creating erratic rain-falls, which has threatened food security and agricultural systems.

Role of agriculture in climate change

1) Agriculture is 3rd largest emitter in India after Power sector and Industry.

2) Largest emission factors in agriculture
- ↳ Enteric fermentation in livestocks
- ↳ Rice cultivation
- ↳ Meat industry
- ↳ Water logged cultivation systems (act as wetlands emitting methane)

3) Deforestation due to agriculture land expansion.

4) Faulty agricultural practices such as excessive use of fertilizers

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan

1) Seeks to prevent threats to food security from increasing disaster vulnerability

2) Promotes crop insurance

3) Focus on mitigation and adaptation

4) Securing crops and livestocks from disasters such as drought by creating ecosystem for effective drought management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Prepare communities for dealing with food related disasters

6) Prepare responsive measures

Further steps required

1) Reforms in agricultural practices

↳ Crop diversification

↳ Using System of Rice Intensification

↳ Micro - irrigation

2) Climate smart agriculture (cultivation based on agro-climatic zones)

3) Revive and protect traditional biodiversities in seeds and livestock

Therefore, with climate crisis impending upon us, there is an urgent requirement to secure our food system from possible disasters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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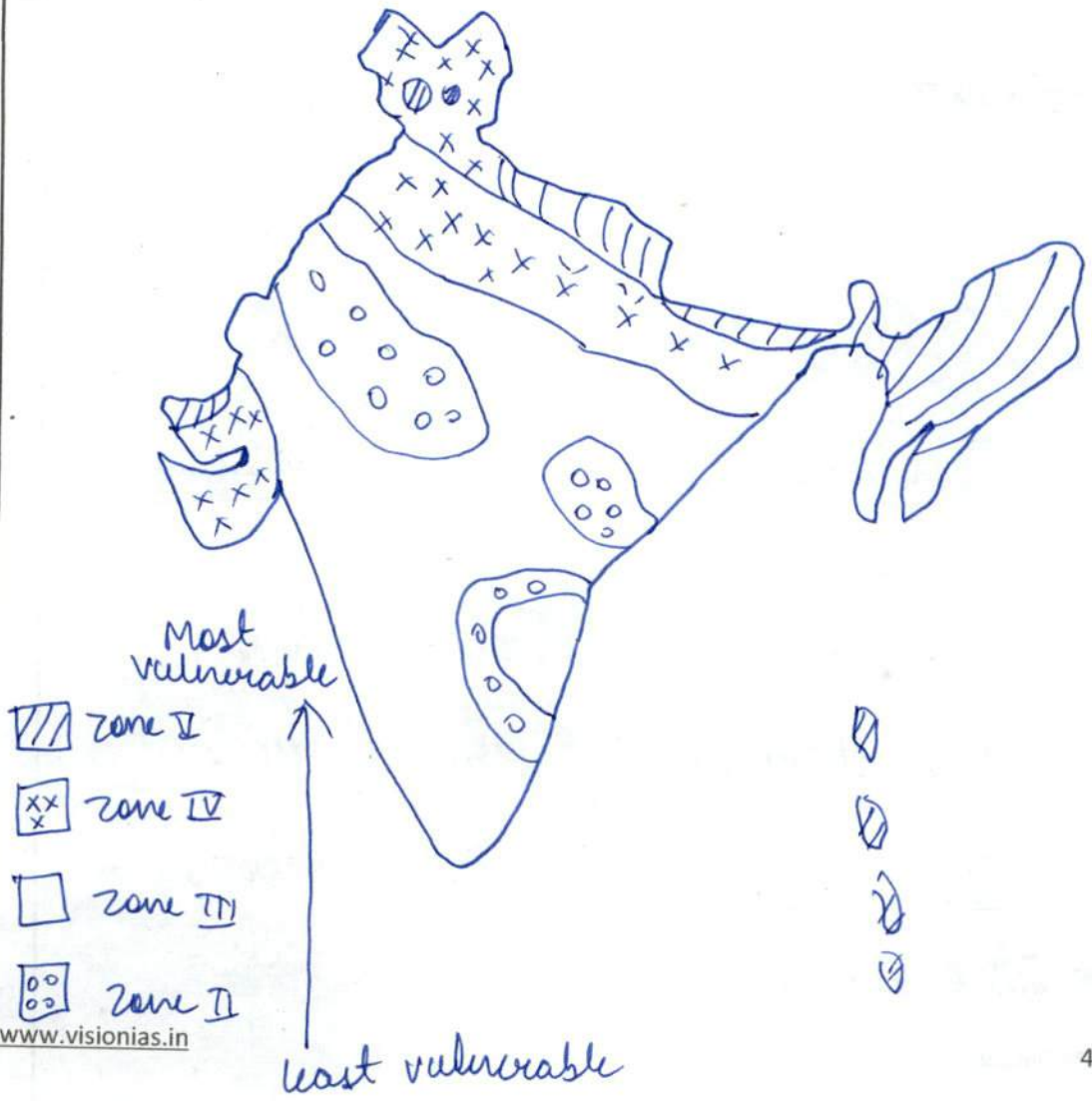
Earthquake refers to release of seismic energy from the interior of earth due to tectonic movements.

Earthquake vulnerability in India



Institutional Measures taken to mitigate earthquake losses

1) Earthquake resistant constructions
2) Seismic strengthening and selective seismic retrofitting
3) Awareness and Preparedness
4) Effective response system
5) Developing capabilities

Govt. initiatives

- ↳ NDMA guidelines
- ↳ Formation of NDRF
- ↳ Guidelines for buildings in form of Building Bye-laws
- ↳ Formation of volunteer corp called "Apada Mitra"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gaps in planning

1) Challenges in seismic retrofitting of old buildings
2) Lack of robust monitoring mechanism
3) Lack of awareness among citizens
4) Community preparedness is less
5) Local bodies are not in good shape for disaster management

Further reforms

1) Strengthen disaster management in local governments and community level
2) Strict implementation of construction norms
3) Public investment in developing ways for seismic retrofitting.

Therefore, through further reforms current gaps can be filled

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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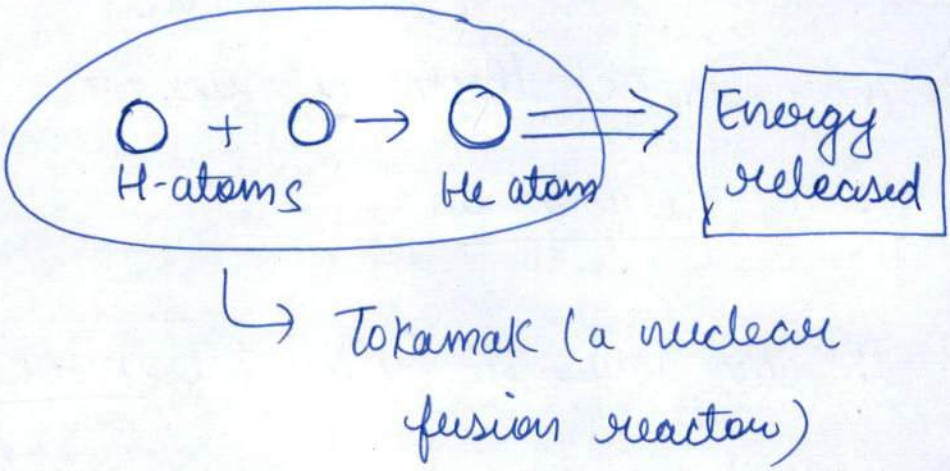
Nuclear fusion is the process of fusing nucleii of two atoms in which energy is released. This process fuels the stars in the universe.

Net energy gain in Nuclear fusion



When energy released is greater than energy used to create fusion reaction, it is called Net Energy Gain.

Advantages

1) It is a safe method, no chance of any explosion as in fission reactions

2) Can produce more energy than nuclear fission reactors

3) It is a clean method ⇒ No emission

4) No nuclear waste generated

5) There is no threat of nuclear weapon proliferation

6) It can very well fulfill the increasing energy demand

Limitations

1) Technology limitations - a very few experiments going on and only one has produced net energy gain

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Capital intensive ⇒ Tokamaks are very expensive and require multilateral collaborations

3) Lack of skills and capabilities

4) Not enough development to produce enough energy for commercial consumption

Way forward

1) International collaboration (India is a contributor in a multinational effort)

2) Increasing investment in research and development

3) Raise blended finance to support nuclear fusion projects

Therefore, nuclear fusion should be encouraged as an investment for future energy sustainability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 is an Indian legislation as a result of its international commitment under the UN Convention Against Money Laundering.

Recent amendments in PMLA

1) Any entity having 10% stakes in a reported entity shall be considered to be involved in the crime

2) Brings digital assets such as cryptocurrency and NFTs under the purview of PMLA

Significance of PMLA

1) Helps in ~~[illegible]~~ punishing money launderers in this age of technology and globalization

2) Stringent provisions help in attaching properties

3) Empowers Enforcement Directorate to act as civil court in summoning a person or asking for a document.

Challenges

1) PMLA has been criticised for being too draconian (for having reverse onus principle for bail)

2) Directorate of Enforcement has been empowered to not share the ECIR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) ED criticised for targetting the political opponents of the ruling party

4) Chargesheet has been filed in very few cases

Reforms required

1) PMLA should not be used as a political weapon - need to evolve mechanism to ensure independence of ED.

2) Reforms in provisions to prevent harrassment through indefinite detention.

3) Enhancing international collaboration in view of global nature of money laundering

Therefore, PMLA if reformed further can be effectively used as a deterrent against money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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90% of India's trade by volume and 70% by value passes through ocean. In this view security of Indian Ocean Region (IOR) becomes vital.

Threats in IOR

1) Increasing geopolitical tensions
   - ↳ Assertive China
   - ↳ AUKUS collaboration as a reaction covering Indo-Pacific

2) Maritime piracy

3) Narcotics trade - India lies between Golden ~~Triangle~~ Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran) and Golden Triangle (Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar)

4) Incursion through sea (during the terrorist attacks in Mumbai)

5) Illegal fishing and violation of maritime boundaries

Strategy for security in IOR

1) India needs to emerge as the Net Security Provider in the IOR

↳ Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) initiative

↳ Indian ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

↳ India as Security pillar in BIMSTEC

2) Effective EEZ patrolling

↳ Strengthening the coast guard with modern technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Robust security measures at ports and in shallow waters

↳ Coastal Marine policing needs to be strengthened

4) A national maritime security policy required as per modern needs (National Maritime Security Advisor should evolve this)

5) Effective implementation of Anti-Maritime Piracy Act

Therefore, the growing threats from the sea can be managed through enhancing security strategy and developing the capabilities of security forces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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